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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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REBELS IN YUNNAN THREATENED FROM FOUR DIRECTIONS

Yuan Gives $10,000 Reward to Troops Marching To Recapture Suifu

GOV. LIU DISMISSED

Acting Chief in Kweichow Will Be Succeeded By Tang Erh-kun

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 9.—Liu Hsien-shi, acting Governor of Kweichow, has been dismissed by a Presidential mandate and is to be succeeded by Tang Erh-kun.

According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, Yuan Shih-k'ai has rewarded the northern troops now marching against Suifu with ten thousand Dollars.

The Province of Yunnan is now threatened by the Government troops from four directions. The third division, under the command of General Tsao Kun, is stationed near Suifu; the seventh division of Chang Ching-yao is concentrated in Luehow; the sixth division, which partly consists of Kiangsi troops, has arrived at Kweichowfu and the eighth division of General Li Chang-tai will start from Ichang.

The negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese Governments about the administrative system of the Kirin-Changchun Railway will begin tomorrow at Peking.

Mengtze Is Menaced

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 9.—Reports from Canton say that 8,000 troops of the Military Governor Liang Chi-kwang are now concentrated at Poseh, near the Kwangsi-Yunnan border. They apparently intend to undertake an aggressive move against Mengtze.

Gen. Tuan Against Monarchy

The Peking correspondent of the Eastern News Agency wires that it is reported that Yuan Shih-k'ai requested General Tuan Chi-jui to take up the post of Minister of Army, but General Tuan replied that, if the proposed monarchy be cancelled for ever, he will help Yuan Shih-k'ai, with Hsu Shih-chang.

According to a Chungking telegram to a certain foreign legation it is stated that of the Yunnan forces which left Yunnan for Kweichow in the beginning of January one battalion of infantry and a company of artillery with six guns are under the command of Tai Kan. These arrived at Kweiyang on January 24. Tai Kan, having completed all the arrangements with Kweichow officials, left Kweiyang for Tsungyi on January 27, with the 6th Regiment of Infantry and he is proceeding to Chungking against the right wing of the Yunnan forces.

It is reported at Chungking that Lungcheng and Neikiang have been captured by the bandits and Tzechow has also been captured by the native bandits.

The Northern troops which arrived at Chungking have commenced to advance and about 1,500 men left Chungking for Luchowfu. On February 7, about one regiment of the Northern troops left Chungking for Kikiang, to meet the right wing of the Yunnan forces coming from Kweichow.

Gen. Liu Driven Back

General Liu Tsung-hao, the Commander of the 2nd Division of Szechuen troops, who is stationed at Yungning, having been attacked by the Yunnan forces which have come from Piche, has been obliged to retire towards Luchowfu and reached Neichi (10 miles south-west of Luchow) on February 6.

A portion of the Kweichow forces has attacked Huanchow, Hunan. The mother of Hsiung Hsi-lin, who stayed at Fenghuangting, in Hunan, has taken refuge at Hankow. There is a rumor that Hsiung has left Peking altogether, under the pretext of meeting his mother.

The Asiatic Daily News publishes the following official reports concerning the fighting in Szechuen which have been received by the military commissioner here:—A telegram from General Chen Yi, the Chiangchun of Szechuen:—Lungchanghsien of this province has been captured by the native bandits, but the Government troops have restored order and the bandits were dispersed

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Tea As Bad As Cigarettes And Whiskey, Dr. A. Stanley Tells Medical Association

Contains Fatal Poison; Thinks Private Medical Practice For Pecuniary Gain Will End This Century

Tea was classed with such disreputable companions as cigarettes and whiskey by Dr. Arthur Stanley, health omcer of the Shanghai Municipal Council, in an address before the National Medical Association of China at the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday afternoon. Dr. Stanley pointed out that this popular drink contained a poison that would kill a man if he took enough of it. The subject of the doctor's address was quack medicines.

"There seems to be an inherent desire in the human race," he said, "for drug habits. Tea, coffee, tobacco, cocaine, opium and alcoholic drinks are consumed in colossal quantities. They all contain poisons.

"Tea, around which such an important social structure has been erected, is a brain and heart stimulant due to alkaloid, a spoonful of which would kill a man."

Dr. Stanley congratulated the association on the success of its first convention. He referred to the fact that many medical sayings, the wisdom of which would always hold good, were of Chinese origin. One of the best known of these was, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

He said that there was much imaginary disease and that consequently there were many imaginary medicines. The best hope of destroying quackery was by education founded on modern science. The doctor declared that the body possessed a power of curing itself greater than all the drugs in the world, and that fully 90 per cent. of the diseases a physician was called on to treat would recover spontaneously without him. If the physician gave bread pills and the patient recovered, the physician got the credit. This same thing accounted for the numerous cures claimed by advertisements of patent medicines.

Tendency Towards Prevention

Drugs, Dr. Stanley said, played a relatively small part in the treatment of disease. The tendency of modern science was toward preventive measures. It was probable that before the end of the present century, private practice for pecuniary gain will have been ended. He declared that there was a time when almost the entire art of healing was quackery. There was no real knowledge of diseases or how to treat them. This was true down to comparatively modern times. Such a state of affairs deserved the gibe of Voltaire's in which he gave this definition of the medical profession:

"It is the art of pouring drugs, of which they know little, into bodies of which they know less.'

The less curable a disease was the more medicines there would be to perform reputed cures. To a great extent, the recognized drugs of the pharmacopeia only cured the symptoms of diseases.

Dr. C. Voonping Yui of Shanghai, began the morning session with a paper on "Medical Text-books and Publications in Chinese." He contended that Chinese, whether they have been educated in Europe, America or Japan, should teach medicine in their mother language. If the time is not yet ripe, every step should now be taken toward that end. Above words terms must be chosen as far as possible from existing characters. Only under exceptional circumstances should new characters be invented, as the Chinese language is already too difficult. In this respect he knew he was not in full agreement with the matured opinion of the China Medical Missionary Association, which had done most excellent work in translating foreign text books into Chinese.

Translation Difficulties

To explain his point, Dr. Yui gave some examples. On the other hand, he does not approve of the blind acceptance of Japanese terms by Chinese doctors, for many of them depend upon mere tones. Terms used must be as short and familiar as possible. He instanced characters representing typhoid fever, diphtheria, plague, protoplasm, organic compounds. The difficulties in translation lay in the great difference between European and Chinese languages. Most doctors engaged in translation work had to depend upon Chinese literary men who know no science or upon graduates deficient in both Chinese and foreign languages. He praised the work of Dr. Tang Erh-ho (Dean of the Board of Education Medical College, Peking) who has taken the right step in this direction

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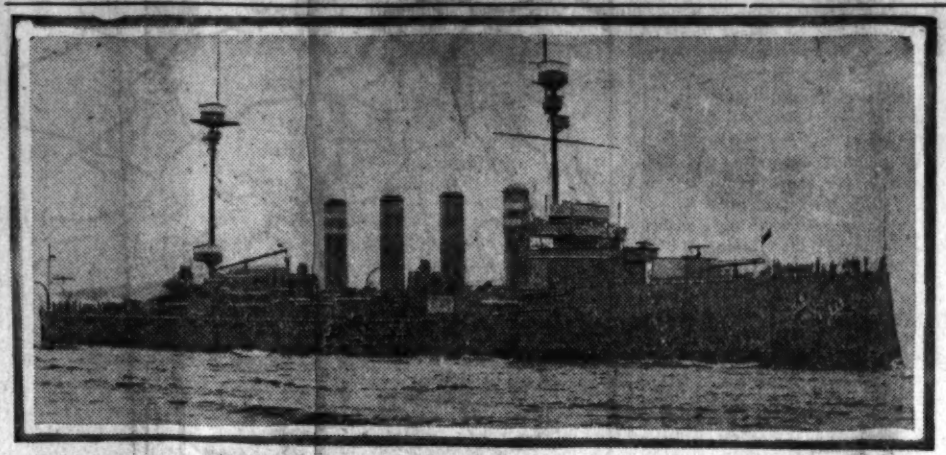
British Cruiser Natal Which Was Blown Up in Harbor



H.M.S. Natal, the British armored cruiser, which blew up, "by internal explosion" in a harbor, according to an Admiralty report.

About 400 of the Natal's crew of 725 were saved.

The Natal was completed in 1907 at Barrow and had a speed of about 23 knots. She displaced 13,600 tons and was 480 feet long and of 73 feet beam.

In addition to two torpedo tubes and small armament she carried six 9.2 inch and four 7.5 inch guns.

The Natal is the third British warship blown up in harbor, by "internal explosion." The Bulwark blew up in Sheerness Harbor on Nov. 26, 1914 and the Princess Irene was destroyed by a similar explosion in Sheerness Harbor, May 27, 1915.

FRENCH GUNS SET FIRE TO CHALLERANGE LINES

Also Cause Big Explosions In German Trenches North-East of Arras

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 8.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: Our artillery effectively bombarded the enemy trenches before Steenstraete. Our artillery fire in Artois caused big explosions in the German lines north-east of Arras.

We bombarded the enemy establishments at Challerange, in the Champagne, causing a great conflagration.

London, February 7.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports. The day was quiet, with the exception of some hostile artillery activity about Loos and a bombardment of hostile trenches near [illegible] railway.

30-Year-Old British Conscripts Called Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—A proclamation calls up all British conscripts to the age of 30 on March 17.

MELBOURNE CO's. FAREWELL

There are two reasons why you should book your seat at once for the Melbourne Company's farewell performance at the Lyceum on Saturday next. First, because 50% of the proceeds are being devoted to the Shanghai Branch of the Overseas Club for beds in Netley Hospital; secondly, because the Melbourne Company are responsible for the night's entertainment and it is bound to be a first class one. Several local performers have kindly promised their assistance and a full house is assured to this gallant little band of performers who for fourteen weeks have amused the public of Shanghai. Such favorites as "The Shanghai Volunteers Rifle Dance," "The Bachelor's Dream," "The Broken Mirror" Melbourne's "Idea of a Drama," his "Burlesques of the Howitt-Phillips Co." and the Quaints are only a few items of the program to be presented. The booking is now open at Moutrie's.

GRAND-DUKE AT HARBIN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Harbin, February 8.—Harbin today heartily welcomed Grand-Duke George Michaelovitch, who was received at the station by civil and military officials, Chinese authorities, Consular and civic bodies. The streets were all decorated and soldiers lined the thoroughfares visited by the Grand-Duke. Five thousand school children cheered him as he drove to St. Nicholas' Church, where he attended a short service, afterwards inspecting the railway workshops and the military barracks. Tonight, he attends a banquet given by the Railway Club, followed by a performance by Chinese actors.

MISS NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—Queen Mary will unveil the Florence Nightingale memorial at St. Paul's on the 14th.

Germany Will Force Rumanians Into War Is Russian Opinion

Expect Wide Enveloping Movement to Include Advance Over Neutral Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 8.—The General Staff expects a grand Austro-German offensive after the melting of the snow, which will probably take the form of a wide enveloping movement on both flanks, with extensive naval movements in the Baltic and an advance through Rumania, which will be forced to take sides.

The official communique issued today stated: There was an intense artillery duel on the Riga front. Russian scouting parties successfully explored the positions [illegible] Jacobstadt, beyond the enemy's wire entanglements and repulsed the enemy.

The Russians exploded a mine north of Boyan, wrecking the enemy trenches. Our infantry followed up, occupied the crater, bombed the enemy and found numerous corpses in the trenches.

Peking, February 6.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated February 4, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the region of Plakanen, eastward of the Mitau road, a party of our scouts dispersed the Germans with hand-grenades and returned safely. Southward of Ikskul, the Germans attempted during the night to accomplish some work on the Dvina, but were repulsed by our fire.

During a reconnaissance, northward of Lake Naroch, our airmen, in spite of the enemy's violent artillery fire, bombarded the German lines and convoys on the road to the borough of Vidza. All our machines returned without sustaining any damage from the fire of the enemy's heavy and light artillery.

Southward of Dubno, the Austrians are using an apparatus for repulsing attacks which emits a flame from thirty to forty meters in length. On the front of the Middle Strypa, our aeroplanes dropped bombs on the station of Ezerna and on a train which was there.

On the Dniester, the enemy continue to shell our trenches with their heavy and light artillery. North-eastward of Czernowitz, our heavy guns, with the assistance of aeroplanes, bombarded the enemy batteries.

In the region of the villages of Toporovzeh and Raranche, north-westward of Boyan, several of our scouts approached a mine crater, which was occupied by the enemy and bombarded it with hand-grenades. Having dislodged the Austrians, they blew up two mine galleries leading to our trenches and filled up the crater.

The Caucasian front.—In spite of the lack of roads, of mountainous country, deep ravines and snow-storms, our troops continue to pursue the enemy.

REST CURE FOR CARSON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—Sir Edward Carson's doctor has ordered him to take a complete rest cure.

PAPERS OF von PAPEN ISSUED IN FACSIMILE

'Never Before Seen Such Preparations for War,' Letter From Potsdam States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—A selection from the papers found in the possession of Captain von Papen, the German Military Attache at Washington, when he was searched at Falmouth, have been issued as a White Paper, accompanied by photographic reproductions of cheques and a memorandum showing the connection of the payees with various outrages in America. The documents, which hitherto have not been published, include a letter dated Potsdam, July 25, 1914, stating: "We have never before seen such preparations for war."

Another Girl Hero With Tsar's Troops

Voluntarily Goes Through Enemy's Entanglements on Important Mission; Is Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 8.—A communique records a remarkable story of the valor of Corporal Glushensko, who turns out to be a young girl. She volunteered to penetrate the enemy's entanglements, carried out the mission despite a serious wound in the leg and returned to her starting point.

COTTON SHIP ON FIRE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—The British steamer Texas, from New Orleans to Christiania, is reported to be on fire. She carries a cargo of cotton.

MARK AGAIN FALLS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 8.—Despite the transmission by Germany of 11,000,000 Marks in gold to Denmark, the price of the Mark has again fallen.

AUSTRIA SEIZES LEATHER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, February 8.—Austria has confiscated all leather, which will have a disastrous effect on one of Austria's most profitable industries.

NICKEL FROM CANADA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, February 8.—At the request of the Government the International Nickel Company has undertaken to refine all nickel in Canada and to secure to Great Britain and Canada all the finished nickel they require. Hitherto the United States has done all their refining.

Situation in Lisbon Now Reported Quiet

Reuter's Service

Lisbon, February 8.—The National Workers Union declares that it was not concerned in the recent disturbances. Now all is quiet.

PRESIDENT WILSON FINDS ADMISSION OF GERMAN LIABILITY

Bernstoiff's Note Equivalent To Confessing Illegality In Lusitania Case

WILL NOT QUIBBLE

Says Authoritative Statement; Appam's Passengers Sail For England

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 8.—The announcement that the Lusitania incident has been practically settled is based on authoritative statements that President Wilson finds in Count Bernstorff's tentative document an admission of Germany's liability for the deaths of the Americans drowned in the destruction of the Lusitania, which is equivalent to admitting illegality and, therefore, he is disposed to accept Germany's analysis without quibbling.

London, February 8.—The Times, in its leader, today, refuses to believe that President Wilson can have accepted the empty formula put forward by Germany. It recites the American despatches in succession, from the first declaration, holding Germany to a strict accountability, to the latest, with its insistence on illegality and the imperious necessity for upholding the principles of humanity.

New York, February 7.—150 of the Appam's passengers have sailed for England, on board the Noordam. The crews of the Appam and the other captured steamers will sail on Wednesday.

KING GEORGE

Will Not Be Present at Opening of Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—It is officially announced that the King will not be present at the opening of Parliament.

REFUSE GERMAN PAPER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—Reuter's Agency learns that the German Consular officials in Holland are refusing to accept the payment of fees in German paper or silver money, insisting that payment be made either in German gold or Dutch currency, at the exchange in force before the war.

RUSSIA CONCLUDES LOAN FOR £5,000,000 IN JAPAN

Issue Will Be Made in Yokohama; Deal Will Ease Exchange Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—The Times says that it is understood that the Japanese loan of £5,000,000 to Russia is an accomplished fact and that the issue will be made in Yokohama. The loan will ease the exchange situation.

Issue Made on 8th

A Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), says that the arrangement was reached and the documents signed on February 7, at Tokio, between Russia and Japan, for the issue of Russian Treasury bonds for a sum of Yen 50,000,000 in Japan. The issue was made on the 8th and there are many subscribers.

Australia May Get Over 350,000 Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, February 8.—The Hon. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence, states that it is possible that the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher's anticipation of 350,000 troops will be surpassed.

Russia Has 1,500,000 In Permanent Reserve

Germany's Downfall Inevitable, Says War Minister; Resources Of Universe Back Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 8.—The Minister for War, General Polivanoff, in an interview, admitted the tragic lack of munitions in 1915, but said that the crisis has been ended by immense and inflexible measures, which have revolutionised Russia's national industrial activity. The development of the output of munitions has been prodigious.

General Polivanoff also stated that there was a permanent reserve of a million and a half recruits and that every man sent to the front was completely trained. "Germany may invent machines, but her downfall is inevitable. The allies constantly increase and behind them are the resources of the universe, while behind Germany there is only exhaustion and shakiness."

FRANCO-BRITISH FINANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—The French Minister of Finance had a conference yesterday with Mr. Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Weather

Anti-cyclone, with a strong monsoon along the coast. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 41.8 and the minimum 33.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 38.8 and 31.6.

Withdrawal From Kut Is Not Contemplated

Townshend Will Hold It Because Of Strategic Importance; Aylmer Supporting Him

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Delhi, February 8.—An official communique issued by the Indian Government states that General Townshend holds Kut owing to its strategical importance and General Aylmer's operations are intended to support him. No withdrawal from Kut is contemplated.

DUMA MEETS ON 22ND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 8.—The Duma has been summoned to meet on the 22nd of this month.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Feb. 11
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza....Feb. 11
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China.....Feb. 15
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle..Feb. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 26
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Mongara Feb. 10
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Feb. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Feb. 20

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of January 9 was due at Hongkong on February 6 and here today. Left Saigon on Feb. 6 at 5 a.m. per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

WITH COUNTER-ATTACK GERMANS REGAIN LOST TRENCHES NEAR SOMME

Despite Artillery Preparation, French Assault Repulsed; Big Fight Proceeding

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, February 7.—Western theater.—Violent artillery duels are taking place between La Bassee Canal and Arras and also south of the Somme. The city of Lens was again violently shelled by the enemy during the last days.

In the Argonnes, the French sprang and occupied a crater on height 285 of La Fille Morte, north-east of Lachalade, but were immediately ejected from it by a counter-attack.

Eastern theater.—The Russians unsuccessfully attacked an advanced picket position, which the Germans had conquered on the night of February 6, on the eastern shore of the Schara, on the road from Baranovichi to Lyanovichi. The Russians retired, with heavy losses.

South-west of Visdy, an undamaged Russian aeroplane has fallen into our hands. The aviator had lost his way.

February 8.—Western theater.—Lively fighting is going on south of the Somme. During the night of February 6 to 7, a small portion of the conquered trenches was lost. The French prepared an attack by heavy artillery fire, but their attack was repulsed. By a German counter-attack, the whole position was completely re-conquered.

A German air-squadron attacked the railway station of Poperinghe and the British camps between Poperinghe and Dixmuiden. The squadron returned undamaged, after several fights with enemy aeroplanes.

Reply to Sir E. H. Holden

Berlin, February 8.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports.—At the annual meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, Sir Edward H. Holden asked several questions about German finances, which were much quoted by the British press. The German Secretary of Treasury, Dr. Helfferich, now replies to these questions, at the same time asking certain questions himself.

Sir Edward H. Holden asked whether German assets in foreign countries still exist. Dr. Helfferich points out that billions of German assets are withheld by Britain, under receivership, against law and equity. Dr. Helfferich asks in reply, what conclusions must be drawn as to British assets in foreign countries, from the fact that Britain, by the good offices of Sir Edward H. Holden himself, contracted a loan in the United States in order to come to the rescue of the international exchange quotation for Pounds?

As to the decrease of German exports, the Secretary simply points out that Britain's export trade is now crippled to half of its former size, while the import trade, including the Government's imports, has swollen to such an extent. The balance of trade against Britain is now 500 million Pounds sterling against, formerly, 150 million.

The question whether German holdings of foreign securities are already exhausted finds natural reply in the fact that the British searched the mails in neutral ships in order to discover shipments of foreign securities and that the discoveries made on such occasions must sufficiently edify Sir Edward H. Holden about the actual existence of large German holdings of such securities. Besides, Sir Edward H. Holden knows very well that the British Government assisted in the systematic selling of British holdings of foreign, especially of American, securities.

Reichsbank's Gold Stocks

Holden's question about an "inflation of German paper circulation" asserts, without the slightest semblance of proof, that banking institutes, such as war credit banks, mortgage banks and insurance companies, issued bank notes, while none of such institutes ever issued such notes at all. Sir Edward H. Holden asks the peremptory question whether the gold mentioned in the Reichsbank's weekly statements is really in the Reichsbank's possession.

The Secretary answers in the same peremptory way, formally assuring him that the statements of the Reichsbank do not mention a single ounce of gold which is not in the bank's own vaults, while the Bank of England's statements, since the beginning of the war, comprise gold held in other places, as, for instance, in Ottawa.

Holden also repeats stories about riots in Germany and hungry women being shot down by the military. These are inventions and, if people choose to believe them, nobody can help it. As to Holden's question about new taxes in Germany, Dr Helfferich simply emphasizes that the war is costing Britain 2 shillings, Germany only 1 Mark daily per head of the population.

Helfferich quotes Sir Edward H. Holden, who said that Britain's central position in the financial world depends entirely on the possibility to give unlimited loans to foreign countries, but Britain now borrows money herself in the United States and Sir Edward H. Holden himself declared that, in future, she will be obliged to hinder and render difficult the emigration of capital into foreign countries, in order to be able to cope with her own needs of capital.

The Secretary concluded by quoting what he had formerly said: "We Germans can stand it to become poorer, since we remain what we are, but, if Britain becomes impoverished, it would mean: *Finis Britanniae.*"

1,429,171 Prisoners in Germany

Up to now, 1,429,171 soldiers of the enemies are prisoners in Germany, besides those made by German troops and left in Austria-Hungary, in order to shorten the transport. Furthermore, 9,700 cannon, 7,700 military carriages and 3,000 machine-guns have been carried to Germany, which do not include the cannon and machine-guns destroyed by the enemy, before they were captured and those made immediate use of by the German troops. The number of rifles taken and still ready for use is 1,300,000.

The Berlin exchange officially quotes the following foreign rates: New York, 5.37—5.39; Holland, 229¾—230¼; Denmark, 150¼—150¾; Sweden, 150½—151; Norway, 150¼—150¾; Switzerland, 103—103¼; Austria-Hungary, 70.45—70.55; Rumania, 84⅝—85¼; Bulgaria, 76¾—77¾.

The newspapers, in their weekly reviews, point to the development of the foreign exchange rates since the beginning of the official quotations. These are as follows:

	Jan. 28.	Feb. 5.
Holland	236.25	229.50
New York	5.44	5.38
Switzerland	104.5	103.125
Sweden	149.75	150.5
Austria-Hungary	67.15	69,35

Prince Oscar of Prussia has been slightly wounded by shrapnel on the head and the thigh, in the eastern theater of war.

In the Deutsche Tageszeitung, Count Reventlow writes about the recent speeches of President Wilson, in which he stated America did not introduce delicate points or interpretations into international relations, but preserved a clear sense and text of all documents. Reventlow contrasts these speeches with another speech of the President, made a year ago, at the annual meeting of the association of American lawyers, where he stated that he would be no partisan of the habit to interpret law after precedents, instead of turning the face forward in the direction of justice.

The Deutsch-Asiatische Gesellschaft publishes an interesting volume about Germany and China, in which Chinese intellectual life and the economic situation of China are discussed.

Say Harden Was Misquoted

Maximilian Harden, whose utterances were frequently misquoted by the enemies as anti-German propaganda, delivered a speech about the war before a large audience. He stated that the continuation of the war is caused by three delusions of the enemies.

The first delusion is that Germany for years had prepared for the war and that her enemies, therefore, only needed to wait till this handicap was overcome. As a fact, however, the Germans won their victories because they are able to quickly adapt themselves to changed circumstances.

The second delusion is that Germany is approaching exhaustion. Harden said: "It is the most reckless crime the enemies are committing, that they dare to say that Germany, which holds them at the throat, is nearing its own annihilation."

The third delusion is the stories about German barbarism, which are refuted by everything that happens at the German fronts. Harden added: "The statesmen in the enemy countries want to postpone the day of reckoning. Much would be bettered if the truth could pierce the walls erected by the enemies' Governments and reach the souls of the nations."

The last hope the enemies could possibly have was to destroy Europe, in order to thereby annihilate Germany. If the enemies want to do that and if the Germans realise that the enemies are bent on Germany's destruction, no matter at what cost, "then the war would only begin for the Germans."

Harden concluded: "In spite of their physical bravery, their wealth of instruction, their glory of outworn garments of former achievements, the enemies lack the courage of looking into the face of truth and fate."

Position of French Press

The French Socialist papers Humanite and Victoire unveil relations between the French Foreign Office and the press. The Socialist Roncent writes in the Humanite of January 20 that, after the beginning of the war, the French press was asked by the Government to declare that the Entente was waging the war for justice and for the independence of the nations.

The French papers, consequently, misrepresented the events in Russian Poland and praised the manifestoes of Grand-Duke Nicholas, but kept silence in regard to the truth. Only the Socialist papers declined to publish such communications of the Foreign Office.

Now the Victoire states that the Germans, after a few weeks of occupation of Russian Poland, established there Polish law courts, Polish municipalities, Polish schools, a Polish university and Polish technical high schools, while the Russians uninterruptedly suppressed the Poles.

The Daily Chronicle of January 3 publishes a telegram from Melbourne, according to which, after the Agadir incident, 1911, five German cruisers disappeared from the China station and awaited, west of German New Guinea, instructions for the attack on Australia. The telegram adds that the Australians regard this gross abuse of hospitality as treachery of the worst kind, which they are determined to avenge.

Against this, it is now stated officially that, during that time, until December, 1911, no ship of the China cruiser squadron left for the South Seas or for New Guinea.

The newspapers add that the downward movement had already begun before the publication of the official quotations, which makes the success of this new arrangement for excluding speculative manipulations the more remarkable.

Scene of New Russian Campaign

The accompanying map shows the scene of operations in Volhynia and Eastern Galicia, where the Russians have launched a new offensive. Czernowitz, capital of Bukhovina, the key to the Carpathians; Lemberg, the big Galician city, and Chartoriisk, on the Kovel-Sarny railroad sector, are the chief points now bitterly contested. The battle line, 300 miles long, stretches from Volhynia through Bessarabia, and is now close to the Rumanian frontier.

COLONIES AID IN WAR

Germans in Distant Places Contribute to the Fatherland

New York, December 28.—Germans living in South America continue to send both material aid and verbal encouragement to their Fatherland in the present struggle, according to items appearing in the newspapers of Germany. For instance, The North German Gazette of December 4 notes the arrival of $4,625 from the German colonies in Ecuador, in addition to $10,000 sent shortly after the beginning of the war. The money was placed at the unrestricted disposition of the Imperial Chancellor.

From Rio den Janeiro under date of October 15 a report to the Welt-Korrespondenz says:

"Up to the time of the present crisis the representatives of German ideals in Brazil unfortunately were divided onto opposing factions. But the world war seems to be bringing about a happy change there. Common interest in the fate of the old home is drawing the Germans closer together, and an illustration of the effect of this solidarity may be seen in the recent organization in Curytiba of a standing committee for the protection of the interests of the German-speaking population of the State of Parana. This organization will defend German ideals in every way, and will fight hard against the hateful calumnies that have become far too common again during this war. As the society represents the Germans of the entire State of Parana, it will have a not unimportant economic power behind it that it can make use of at the proper moment."

Fish Shooting Is Latest Sport

Far be it from us that we should deceive our readers. Therefore you are formally warned that the tale which follows has to do with fishes. There may be stranger ones anent this romantic subject—but they have not wandered into this office to date.

The overture being finished....

Sergeant D. Webb, Sergeant John Mackenzie and Warder MacKenzie, all of the police department, returned recently from an armed expedition against the game about Nanking. A constable who had stayed at home noticed that among their trophies of the chase was a string of fine, large fish. He also noticed that the men had no fishing lines or nets with them.

"How did you get these?" he asked.

"The fish?" said Webb casually, "Oh, we shot 'em."

"Oh, you shot 'em," repeated the other, "I bite. What is the catch in it?"

Webb said that he was perfectly serious about it. To prove it he showed that each of the fish had a gunshot wound in a vital spot. He then explained.

The men were hunting near a shallow lake where Chinese were fishing with nets. The nets were fixed in the water. A band of the Chinese would start wading in the lake toward the net, driving the fish before them. They would then lift the nets with their catch.

But the fish had not been snagged in this manner since the dynasty of the Chows without learning a thing or two. The old patriarch fish had taught the youngsters how the net could be escaped—they were taught to jump it. As the Chinese got nearer the net numbers of the fish would leap into the air and go over the net. That is what was going on when the three hunters came up.

The men got on the bank in a line with the net and as the fish rose to jump the net they shot them on the fly. It must be recorded to the credit of the fish hunters that they shot none of their game setting.

It has been pointed out that this discovery opens a virgin field for sportsmen. The logical outcome will be a fad for fish shooting. Special breeds of flying fish will be developed—possibly by crossing them with pheasants. Another necessity will be submarine dogs (fish hounds or fish spaniels) whose duty it will be to discover the underwater covies and flush them for the hunters. A special size of fish shot will have to be produced as bird shot is a bit too light.

The pioneer fish hunters also brought back a big bag of deer and birds. No—they did not catch these with hook and line.

WEDDING AT YOKOHAMA

Nasmith—Nairn

Yokohama, January 31.—On Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, a pretty wedding took place at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Dearing, No. 75, Bluff, the bride being Miss Esther Nairn, of Rochester, New York, and the groom Mr. Augustus Ingiesby Nasmith, of the Baptist Mission, Shaoshing, China. The bride arrived by the Monteagle in the morning, and after the registry at the Consulate, was married in the afternoon, in the presence of American Vice-Consul Mr. Kirjassoff, Dr. Dearing performing the ceremony. The bride's gown, says the *Japan Gazette*, was a dainty embroidered white net, with accordeonpleated skirt. The veil gathered in a cap and held in place by a wreath of tiny white blossoms, fell in full folds to the floor, forming a small train. She carried a bridal bouquet of white carnations and maidenhair.

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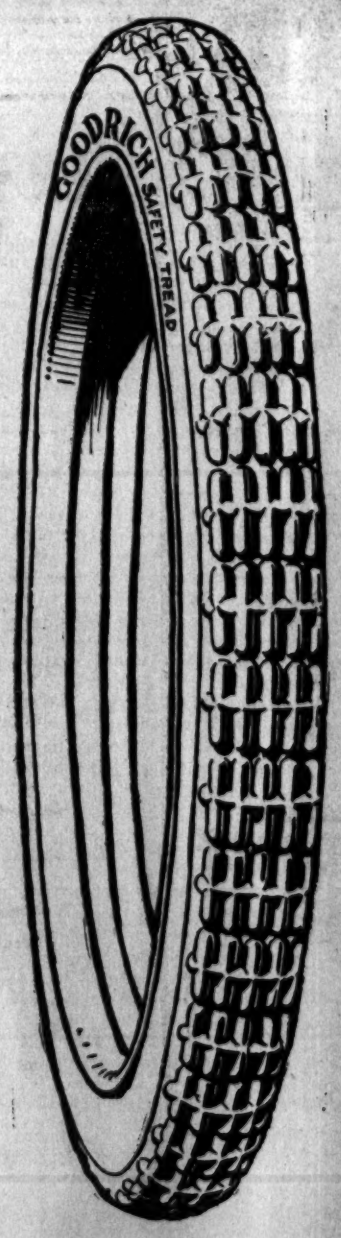

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GERMAN TROOPS HOPE FOR PEACE THIS YEAR

Correspondent, in the Trenches On Christmas Day, Finds Sentiment Strong

TREE IN EVERY DUGOUT

Officers and Men Show Their Devotion to Christmas Decoration

(*From a New York Times Correspondent*)

The Crown Prince of Bavaria's Army, December 25, (by Courier to Berlin.) —My Christmas eve and my Christmas morning within range of the roaring English guns were for sheer dramatic interest and mixed thrills one of my most worth-while experiences of the world war.

The Berlin-Line express had been, for a wonder, two hours late. The Major who met us at the station hustled us out with typical German efficiency, and an old bearded Landsturm company, lying in reserve, notified by field telephone, patiently held up its intimate Christmas festivities for the arrival of the unbidden guest thrust upon them by orders from the "the highest up." My critical ear quickly noted that apparently a full orchestra of heavy artillery was playing war Christmas carols; but, quite apart from cold feet, induced by the thought that the English had not been notified that we were coming to the front and the fear that they might not confine the distribution of those high explosive Christmas presents to their German friends elsewhere up and down the long battle line, there was added a spice of uneasiness, for the chief of the neutral war press headquarters in Berlin had captulated with the utmost reluctance to the American correspondents' urgent request for permission to spend Christmas afield, pointing out that the bitterness about the American ammounition was most intense at this particular time and was decidedly nervous about the possibility of "unpleasant incidents." His parting —and unheeded—advice was to speak German as much as possible at the front and "not to feel insulted if some brave musketeer does something to you."

Carols to Artillery Accompaniment

Then the Landsturm company fervently signs favorite German childhood Christmas carols like "Silent Night! Holy Night" with a heavy artillery obbligato, for the night is anything but still.

There is apparently no unofficial Christmas truce this time where Crown Prince Rupprecht, "The Bavarian Lion," is holding the British at bay, and above the songs you can hear the continuous rumbling accompaniment of heavy mortars and howitzers, now like muted thunder, now rising to drum fire pitch, though only the correspondends are affected by it; the carolers pay not the slightest attention, but go right on singing "Silent Night."

Several more ominous and violent rumblings like the simultaneous blasting in a dozen quarries, I learned later were due to detonations of German countermines west of La Basse.

The rest of the long program consisted of patriotic folk-songs and hymns with a recitation, "From Ostend to Bagdad," that particularly aroused Landsturm enthusiasm.

And so we left the old Landsturm men still singing hard as an antidote for homesickness and unpleasant incidents, one "incident" being the presence of Americans.

At 3 a.m. the Anglo-German artillery sermon on the text, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men,' was still going full blast.

No Fraternizing Now

Fraternizing appears to have gone out of fashion, at least so far as the premises occupied by Prince Rupprecht's army is concerned. I saw no evidences of a Christmas truce, and inquiry developed no reports of football games, impromptu concert, or an interchange of presents between the locked battle lines. War has entered an embittered stadium where even the Yuletide spirit cannot make the inmates of the rival trenches forget that they are there to kill or be killed.

For those who haven't the luck to be lying in reserve Christmas must be like other days, except that the trenches wear a holiday attire. There is probably no single "dugout" without its little Christmas tree. It is estimated that more than 5,000,000 artificial Christmas treelets were sent by the overworked field post from home to the soldiers in the field.

One of the curious sights on the railroad from Cologne to Lille was the passage of officers and soldiers, returning to the front carrying miniature trees along with their swords, rifles, and knapsacks. There isn't a station on the railway through Belgium into France where the Germans have not set up one or more large trees. As you roll into Lille you see giant evergreens with red electric light bulbs out on the station platform, while four more ornament the central station hall, and wherever two or three German officers get together, in the cafes or restaurants of Lille, or in the trenches at the front, they bring a little tree with them which they place in the center of the table.

A Christmas visit to the front was a revelation of what almost passionate devotees these fighting Germans are to the sentimental Christmas tree cult. And in talking with soldiers and officers I gathered that the German armies today are animated by the unanimous wish for a peaceful Christmas at home in 1916.

Befriends War Horse

Miss Lind-af-Hageby

London, Jan. 3.—If ever the biography of the war-horse is to be written the task belongs to Miss Lind-af-Hageby, best known in the U. S. and England as the indefatigable foe of vivisection and since the war's beginning, organizer and active leader of the Purple Cross Service.

Within three months after the war started Miss Lind has organized 5,000 men and women in all parts of the world into the Purple Cross Society for the care of wounded war horses and offered the services of the society to the British Government, which refused to accept them, probably because of Miss Lind's antagonism to vivisection.

Later, the French government, upon being offered the services of the society, accepted them and the society has spent more than $150,000 in caring for horses wounded on the fields of battle. Hospitals have been established at Vesoul, Foulain, Chaumont and at Bordeaux.

FORMER P.M. VESSEL IN FAR EAST SERVICE

Next Month Pennsylvania Will Start on the Kobe-Hongkong Run

New York, January 29.—The Pacific Mail liner, Pennsylvania, will enter the service between Hongkong and Kobe February 20.

(Note: The Pennsylvania has been in service between San Francisco and Balboa. She is of 2,587 tons net and was recently purchased by W. R. Grace and Company for Far Eastern service.)

LONG WORD FOR APPLE PIE

In the Indian Language It Is a Word of 46 Letters and 18 Syllables

Carlisle, Pa., January 1.—When one realizes that if a Chippewa Indian boy has to ask his mother for a piece of pah-tah-me-she-me-bah-ske-ne-si-gah-ne-we-ko-be-baw-kwa-she-gan when he wants apple pie, it may be understood that the seemingly cumbersome names carried by many of the Indian students at the Carlisle School are really not so burdensome to the redskin as would first appear.

Among names on the Carlisle roster of students are such as Katie Owns-many horses. Nancy Kicks the iron, Frank Smells-the-log, Edward is-mount-twice, Delph Essen-to-hate; Flora Well-known and Henry Knocks-off-two.

The longest name on Carlisle's list of students is Owen Woothtakewabitty and the shortest Jo Dog.

That odd names have not entirely passed away is evidenced for instance by the following names taken off the students' roll, being surnames, having reference to parts of the human body; No-shin-bone, Spreak-handa, Short-neck, Ey-I sh, Silver-heels, Roman-nose, Red-neck, Mumble-head Yellow-kidney, Yellow-face. Wounded-eye, White-face, White-head, Powder-face and Two-hearts.

There is, ascattering of popular names at Carlisle, including such names as Abe Lincoln and David Copperfield.

Republican Supports President Wilson in Preparedness Plans

Washington, January 26.—Congressman James R. Mann of Illinois, leader of the republican minority of the house of representatives, made a speech yesterday urging the congressmen to lend their unqualified and non-partisan support to President Wilson's preparedness program.

Mr. Mann, in the course of his speech, said that he personally favored a standing army of 300,000 men. He was satisfied with the president's plan, however, seeing that it would hardly be possible to secure approval for a larger force than the 142,000 men requested by the secretary of war.

"It is better to spend millions now than billions later," declared Mr. Mann when referring to the cost of an increased national defence program.

At a meeting of the cabinet held yesterday morning an agreement was reached that absolute frankness on the part of the president was necessary in order to successfully carry through the administration's preparedness program.

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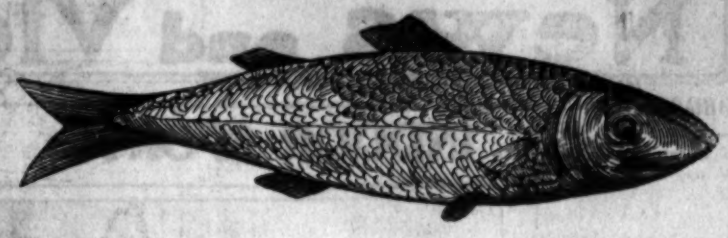

"Variety is Charming"

It is very monotonous always to sit down to the same kind of food. Year in and year out the local markets offer for sale the same varieties of provisions. It is only natural that a change of menu should be desired.

If you want such a change, why not pay a visit to

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News and Views in the World of Books

OF 'A MARRIAGE CYCLE'

A Book of Fifty Poems by the Late Alice Freeman Palmer

In the fifty poems of "A Marriage Cycle," arranged and furnished with a preface by George Herbert Palmer (Houghton-Mifflin Company), breathes the gentle womanly spirit of Alice Freeman Palmer. These verses were written by Mrs. Palmer out of the fulness and content of her own wife-hood. They are part of a poetic scheme which had been incompletely carried out at the time of her death, thirteen years ago. She left word for their destruction, but Mr. Palmer was so deeply impressed by their beauty and sincerity that he could not bring himself to the task of burning them. By their publication now, approved by the judgment of those who had first seen a few numbers in magazine pages and in the "Life" of their author, the world of poetry-lovers is enriched.

It was Mrs. Palmer's idea, as Mr. Palmer says in his preface, "to mark the successive steps through which home-forming love passes from fascinated timidity through joyous companionship to a trust which can defy assault and perplexity." The term "Marriage Cycle" is her own. And she wrote in fullest honor of the wedding rite and its precious sequences. As arranged for publication, the fifty poems—selections from a large total—are under three group titles, "The Approach," "Together," and "The Parting." From the first number, on the birthday of love, we quote:

The day he stood before my door,
The sunlight playing on his brow,
Upon his face I saw such power
As I had never known till now.
Into my eyes he looked that day.
My heart leaped up: I gave my hand;
But found no words my lips could say,
That he might understand.
We wandered by a woodland stream,
And all our talk ran fresh and free.
That happy day. Yet in a dream
The goods and fields I could not see.
I heard the brook beside me run,
I saw far off a mountain shine.
I felt the good warmth of the sun—
Ah, day that made the world divine!

"Hesitation," "The Surrender," "The Singing Heart," "The Patience of Hope," "The Dress," "Before the Wedding" and "The Wedding Song" are other poems of the first part. The completeness of fulfilment which is voiced through the "Together" poems and the verses of the last part may be indicated by a simple stanza from "The Cure" the third number from the last in the book:

My hand in his hand lies.
How safe I feel and strong!
A mist is in my eyes,
My heart is full of song.

A book strongly, yet unselfishly personal, and with an appeal all the stronger because of its intimate self-revealing.

BY E. ALEXANDER POWELL

Another Book of Europe's War and One of American Exploits

In his latest war book, "Vive la France!" (Scribners) E. Alexander Powell gives the reports of his second and third visits to the French fighting front. In vivid chapters he describes the bombardment of Dunkirk (the longest-range bombardment in history); the destruction of Soissons; the fighting on the Aisne; the invasion of Alsace; the battle of Neuve Chapelle; the second battle of Ypres; the campaign in the Vosges; the poison gas; the last stand of the Belgians on the Yser; the underground cities; the big-gun duels, &c.

It is in this book that Mr. Powell gathers the fresh charges of German unfairness and barbarism. That the Teutons use sulphuric acid as well as poison gas and burning oil he is satisfied from his own investigations.

Another Powell book of the moment, "The Road to Glory" (Scribners), might, from its title, be a further addition to its author's list of works on the European clash of arms. Instead, it is a book of American brave stories telling of such things as the winning of Texas and Florida, and of exploits in the Louisiana Territory. The battle of Tippecanoe is described and there is an eloquent story of the defense of the Alamo. The book is illustrated and is dedicated "to Edward Alexander Powell III." The last story in the volume is that of Commodore Perry, his visit to Japan, and some earlier episodes.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I'LL BET IT LOOKS LIKE A CHINESE MENU CARD
THEY'LL HAVE TO SEND THAT TO A DRUGGIST TO HAVE READ- WELL THE OLD BOY'S TRYIN' ANYWAY
P-S-T- JAKE !! THERE'S SOMETHING TO WRITE HOME ABOUT EH.
YOUD THINK NINE OR TEN KEYS WERE MISSING THE WAY HE STALLS THERE EH?
HE COULDNT BE ANY SLOWER IF HE WAS HANDCUFFED
PRIVATE
WHERE'S THE COMMA ON THIS OLD CLUCK ANYWAY
INDOOR SPORTS
WATCHING THE BOSS TYPE A LETTER WHILE THE STENOG IS AWAY WITH A BAD "COFF"

HE LAUGHS AT EVERYBODY

Does Stephen Leacock of These Moonbeams From a Larger Lunacy

Stephen Leacock, a humorist out of Canada, is no respecter of persons when it comes to having fun with them. He will laugh just as soon at a poet as at a mere millionaire, and between times he will jibe at waiters, club men, educators, literary fellers, men in the street or even editors.

This catholic quality of Mr. Leacock's disposition to merriment is well illustrated in his latest book, "Moonbeams from the Larger Lunacy" (John Lane), in which he actually sports with all the subjects mentioned here as well as some others. The book is a collection of brief papers from various magazines. Its small parts make a large total of pointed good cheer.

THE STIRRUP LATCH

The Stirrup Latch. By Sidney McCall. With Frontispiece. Little, Brown and Co. $1.35 net (gold).

Although it contains nearly half a dozen love stories, the crux of "The Stirrup Latch" is a study of motherhood. Ciceley Dering, married very young to a worthless man whom she idealizes, is left a widow with two beautiful daughters; her cousin and very dear friend, Julia Preston, is also a widow and the mother of one son. They had both been born and brought up in a small Southern town, but Julia's husband, Judge Preston, was an Englishman, and had wished his boy to be educated in his own country. So, soon after her husband's death Julia sailed for England, and it is with her return many years later, when the three children are all grown up, that the story opens.

Ciceley, "swaddled in sentimentality, fed up with outworn traditions," has become a mere "household drudge, a bound, cringing slave" to her daughters, with the result that they ignore and despise her. Julia, on the contrary, has kept herself as young and up to date as possible, and is the companion and best friend of the son, who not only adores but is immensely proud of her, and whose favorite nickname for her is "chum." She is an intelligent, charming woman, thoroughly alive, and she immediately sets to work to rescue Ciceley from her thralldom—a task by no means easy, for poor spineless Ciceley goes in deadly fear of her elder daughter, exquisite, strong-willed Lucille. The younger daughter, pretty little Sylvia, is as weak as her mother and entirely ruled by Lucille. Julia and Ciceley are both well done, but Lucille seems rather overdrawn. It is difficult to believe in the inherent nobility of a young woman whose conduct toward her own mother could be justly described by the indignant old friend they called Uncle Jim as "about the most savage and unnatural that human depravity can show," and this is unfortunate, because it weakens the entire book. The various love stories are prettily told, and we are glad that Jim won his heart's desire, although he certainly made what can only be termed an extremely foolish choice.

STORIES WITHOUT WOMEN

Stories Without Women. By Donn Byrne. New York: Hearst's International Library. $1.25 net. (gold.)

To describe a prizefight in such a way that the narrative will be understandable by those readers who are unfamiliar with the technique of boxing and yet will interest the devotees of the ring is a test beyond the powers of most contemporary writers of short stories. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has done it in "Rodney Stone," and Donn Byrne has done it in "A Man's Game." This stirring account of the way in which Danny Doran "came back," defeating a younger opponent instead of permitting himself to be beaten, as had been arranged, is a piece of accurate realism, and yet, in spite of the sordidness of its subject, it is shot through with idealism.

This blend of realism and idealism is characteristic of most of the stories in Mr. Byrne's volume. It lends charm to "Bow Sing Low and the Two Who Were Thieves." This is a story of two New York gunmen who terrorized the keeper of a Seventh Avenue chop-suey restaurant. Bow Sing Low broods over his ill-treatment, and eventually accomplishes a most complete and barbarous revenge. The events of the story are squalidly savage, but Mr. Byrne has with deft artistry woven through it a thread of poetry; he has made Bow Sing Low a poet, and he interperses the text with charming bits of verse full of rich and graceful Oriental imagery.

Of course, Mr. Byrne is not invariably successful in the use of his difficult medium. The story of "Sulyman Bey," for example, is merely an exercise in the Kipling manner—the discovery that an apparent Oriental is merely a disguised and expatriated Irishman—is a theme which no longer has any novelty. "Black Medicine," too, in spite of the modernity of its subject, (it has to do with taking motion pictures in the African bush), is a story in which the author writes too much like Mr. Kipling and not enough like Mr. Byrne.

But in general the stories which make up this volume are original and animated, revealing a power of chronicling action and suggesting atmosphere which should make Mr. Bryne conspicuous among contemporary writers. "Biplane No. 2" is one of the very few really important pieces of fiction which modern methods of warfare have produced; it is a model of forceful brevity and well deserves the praise it received when it was first published in The Century Magazine. "Slaves of the Gun" is an intensely interesting psychological study; it tells convincingly how discipline and danger made a man out of a coward and potential traitor. "In a Cellar" is the description of a pogrom; the only other writer who could pack so much sheer terror into a few hundred words is Algernon Blackwood. And "Donoghu's Hour" is one of the most illuminating considerations of the differences between Celt and Saxon that have ever been put into the form of a story. Mr. Byrne has written of this subject with such understanding and skill that it is to be hoped that one day he will expand it into a novel.

"Stories Without Women" will give an hour of wholesome entertainment to all readers who like fiction that is full of courage, adventure, and the rush of outdoor life. It is refreshing to find an author who chooses to chronicle action and yet understands the portrayal of character, who is enthusiastically a romanticist and yet violates neither the probabilities nor the decencies of life.

Examinations for Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Services

Notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In accordance with the Decree for the Examination for Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on September 30, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of October 1, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry before February 29, 1916, their applications and the statements of their records and also an essay together with its translation into one or more of the following languages: English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must also submit their diplomas or/and certificates from Chinese or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements of their records, essays and translations and may defer the submission of their diplomas or/and certificates until they come to Peking for the Examinations. They will be notified through the Government Gazette if and when they have been passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified candidates for the Examinations, so that they may come to Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance with Art. 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services, I hereby send in my application besides submitting herewith the statement of my record and my essay with its translation in the ——— language or languages.

(Signed) .....

....., ..., 1916. Sealed .....

Form of Record.

Name ..... age..... date of birth .....

Parentage:..

Names of great grand parents .....living or dead

Names of grand parents .....living or dead

Names of parents .....living or dead

Native Place (Province and District):

Address:

Education:

Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees received.

Your school or/and college (state whether government or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance and of graduation).

Occupation (past and present, official or otherwise, and the length of time you have held each office or you have been engaged in each work).

....., ..., 1916.

(Signed) .....

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School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

Second League players comprise many young men who are at their zenith in scholastic football. So something of a special character ought to be written about them. I'm not an expert at it, but I know the players sufficiently well to be tempted to do the thing myself, so if I happen to go wrong; please forgive me.

• • •

You all know Fred Madar. Quite a stocky lad, with plenty of tricks up his sleeve, plays for the Old Boys, and is considered to be a good half. He's a wonder at sliding, at which he has no peer in the 2nd League.

• • •

Remedios stands by himself as an expert goalie. He clears the ball nicely, walks erect, wears his hair *a la pompadour*, and has a style of picking up the ball which does him credit.

• • •

White is the best right winger out. He can run the 100 yards in about 10 seconds, centers the ball accurately, is a good dribbler, and moreover, is the only player in the second League to shoot two goals against St. Xavier in one match.

• • •

Smith is as hard as nails. His motto is "Keep Smiling," and he forgets to stop. One of the finest backs out, he seldom allows anyone to pass him with anything left, and he spares no effort to oust an opponent. He is never serious.

• • •

Charlie Encarnacao of St. Xavier is the best half in the League. He is reliable at all times, and has been seen to clear and stem dangerous rallies all by himself, thus saving the Xavier backs the great exertion of thinking. With Elliot, the Sandow of the 2nd League, as well as Xavier, the half line is always reliable.

• • •

Cooke is the hardest worker in the League. He plays two hard matches on Saturdays, one in the afternoon, and the other in the morning, and at both he is always fresh and fit. He has a splendid style of passing to his wing men, and Public School count him their expert sharpshooter.

• • •

Turner of Hanbury is a back who is sure to enter the Big League some of these days. Hanbury could not possibly do without him, for they rely on his prowess as a full back to keep their colors floating. He not only plays a steady and reliable game, but he is a regular Napoleon of strategy.

• • •

Hayward, another Hanburian who has earned honors, is celebrated for his trickiness on all occasions.

• • •

Sanft is the interesting man of the League. His abilities as a footballer are well known, and he should prove valuable to any team. He not only wears his hair *a la pompadour*, but is the most consistent wearer of spats in the league.

BASKET BALL

The Basketball League will not be opened till next Wednesday. On Friday, the S.V.C. will endeavor to beat the American Co. and this match should prove close and interesting.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

Russian Champion Holds Own in U.S.

New York, December 31.—Alexander Aberg, the mighty Russian grappler and champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of the world, is holding his own in the international tournament in New York.

Aberg has yet to have his shoulders pinned to the mat by any of the men in the game at present. He recently defeated Ed (Strangler) Lewis, one of the most promising youngsters in the mat game.

Plea for Revision of Golf Rules

By Frank G. Menke

New York, December 21.—Crafts W. Higgins unsheathed his fluent pen recently and composed an article which jabs, uppercuts and straight-arms some of the existing golfing rules which are inconsistent in the extreme.

The article—"Inconsistencies in the Rules of Golf"—which appeared in the Golfer's Magazine, points out the peculiarity of some of the rules. Higgins aims most of his broadsides at the rules governing the dead and the moving ball, and the article really is an appeal for the amendment of these rules so that common sense may enter into the observance of some of the golfing laws.

"What is needed is an international committee to frame a simple and understandable set of rules for the game," declares Higgins.

Higgins points out a number of peculiar conditions that arise in golf games at times, and shows how impossible it is for a golfer to observe some of the existing rules when these conditions arise.

The rule Higgins attacks with vigor is this one:

If a ball in motion is stopped or deflected by an agency outside the match the ball must be played from its stopping place.

"What should a player do whose ball lands in a baby carriage which is standing still and which contains a live baby?" asks Higgins.

A perambulator is considered an "outside agency." The rules specify that the ball must be played from where it lays when the golfer arrives on the scene. But suppose the baby has picked it up and is trying to chew it, as babies sometimes will do? The rules are quite clear—the player must play the ball from where it lies.

"But", asks Higgins, "wouldn't the situation be a trifle complicated if the father of the child was acting as the chauffeur for the carriage?"

Higgins asks what should be done if the drive landed in the upturn of the trousers of a spectator who was standing still at the moment the ball landed. The rules state specifically that the ball must be played from the position where it lies.

"How about the spectator?" asks Higgins. "Hasn't he some rights? Couldn't he refuse to permit the playing of the ball from his trouser leg on the ground that the action might be dangerous? Yet the golfer, according to the rules, must play from that place."

"Suppose the ball landed in the rim of a spectator's hat—and the spectator was standing still at the time. What then" asks Higgins. "The rules state that the golfer must play the ball from where it lies, but the spectator might object slightly to this procedure, especially if the golfer decided upon using one of his iron clubs."

And also let us suppose that the drive lands in an automobile standing by the roadside. Before the golfer arrives on the scene the chariot moves away. The rules state the golfer must play the ball from the place where it stopped. But the place has moved. What is the golfer to do? Order back the machine?

Here is another Higgins question—and a humorous Higgins answer:

"One rule states that loose impediments on the putting-green may be lifted, and then goes on to prohibit touching the ground between the ball and the cup. If one wants to remove a half burned match, lying in the path of the ball, how is he to do so without touching the ground? Answer. Borrow a hat pin from some lady, and pick the match up with the pin."

"If a lady, when playing, is unfortunate enough to have the ball lodge in a tree, must she shin up the tree trunk or may she have the use of a step-ladder to enable her to reach the spot where the ball lodged," asks Higgins.

In conclusion, the golfing editor, who ranks as one of the real golfing authorities in the country, says:

"Verily, the rules of golf are past comprehension. Many of them are supposed to mean something different from what they state. The beauty of the rules is that it requires one to take a day off to find the rule he wants, and when he does find it the meaning of the rule appears to be different every time he reads it. He is a poor rule expert who cannot give any knotty problem submitted him."

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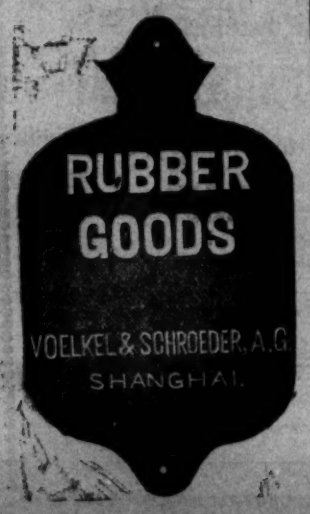

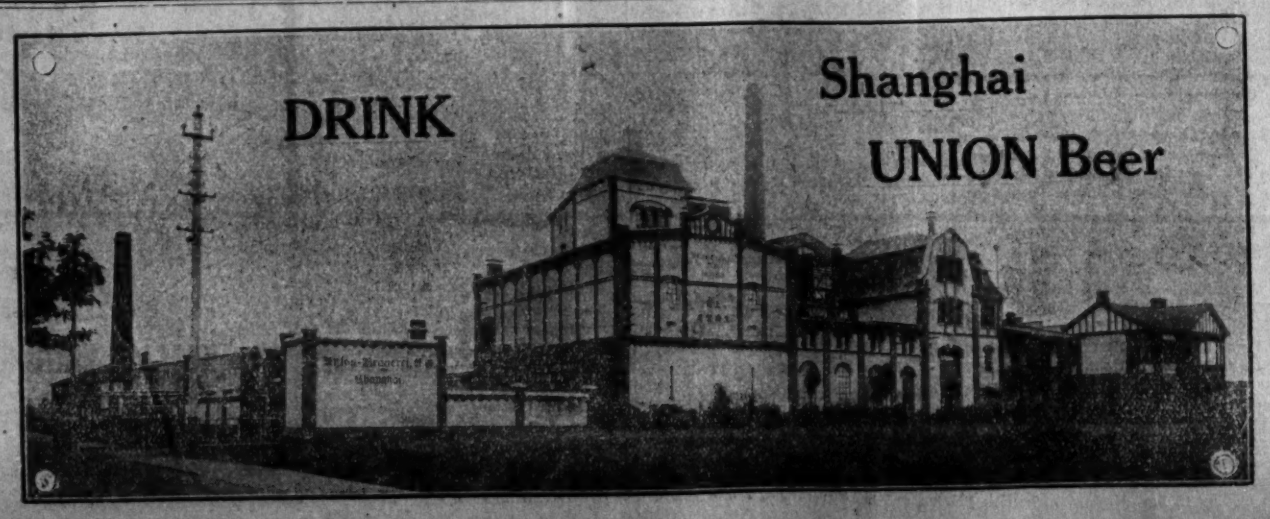

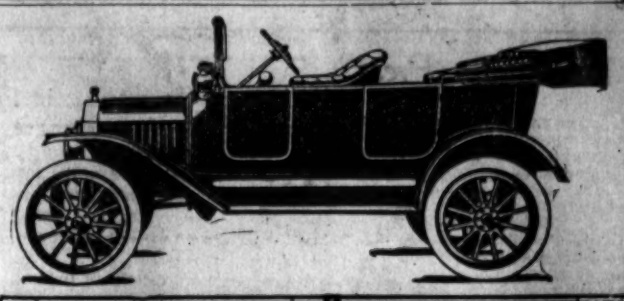

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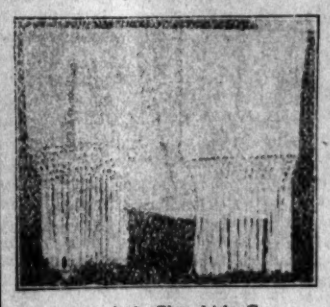

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Anti-cyclone in Northern China. Very strong monsoon, from north along the north coast and from north-east in the south.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 10, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

David Lloyd George

(New York Times)

THE quality of David Lloyd George's speech to the trades unionists at Glasgow explains the feeling that he ought to be at the head of the British Government in the crisis. We do not know how strong this feeling is, or how far it spreads. It has been expressed more than once, but never quite so forcibly as in The London Observer. It cannot be said, however, that The Observer speaks with the voice of the nation. Mr. Asquith has the qualities of deliberation and discretion generally best appreciated in a British Prime Minister. It is not conceivable that a new Government could be formed in this hour of peril and apprehension which would satisfy all parties.

Mr. Lloyd George is the active man of the Administration. He is always doing something, and lately he has seemed to be doing the right thing at the right time. Popular judgment of him is based on his words, though, as surely as the popular judgment of Mr. Asquith. His appeal to the unionists for the immediate, self-sacrificing help the nation needs was a masterly collocation of words, full of phrases which must have strongly impressed his hearers. It was one of the memorable oratorical efforts the war has inspired in Great Britain. His argument with organized labor, hesitating to suspend its rules for the sake of the national honor, was summed up in two striking sentences:

"All this chattering about relaxing a rule and suspending a custom is out of place. You cannot haggle with an earthquake."

The success of his pleading depends upon its effect upon a few direct leaders of organized labor. But he must have stirred the minds of a large proportion of his 3,000 hearers to new thoughts. The Government must bear the blame of the British reverses, inevitable though many of them have been. If there are further reverses in the near future, David Lloyd George may be the head of a new Government; no other British statesman now in sight is likely to have the burden of responsibility placed on his shoulders.

Not Vain But Proud

The difference between vanity and pride is well illustrated by the following story from the Matin: General B——, reviewing a division of cavalry, stopped before a group of Moroccan soldiers and entered into conversation with the sergeant.

"Which is the best horse of the squadron?" he asked. "Montmirail, General, No. 3,602."

"What are its qualities?" "It is a five-year-old, tough and well set up; jumps, gallops and trots to perfection, with an elegant step; it has no blemishes and carries its head splendidly."

"Really! And who rides this marvel?" "Ali-Chem-Haby, General."

"Good rider, eh?"

"The best in the squadron; he knows his work and fears nothing—not even death."

"And who is Ali?"

"Myself, General."

Travelettes

Indian Town

TWENTY-FOUR miles to the east of Richmond winds the sleepy Pamunkey river, snakily coiling itself around a bit of land which contains about 800 acres.

Upon this land dwell 110 Indians, descendants of the tribe of the great Powhattan who was sire to Pocahontas, most famous Indian princess in the annals of America.

So lost to the world are these Indians that some years ago the congressman from the district in which they dwell denied their existence. For 200 years they have been forgotten.

Indian Town is the center of this settlement. It is but a group of such dwellings as might house any rural American village in such isolation. Strangely, this tribe of pure-blooded Pamunkey Indians speaks but one language, and that is English. The native tongue is lost. The few words that survive have been taken into the language of the conqueror. Among these are "moccasin" and "tomahawk."

Indian Town is nominally under the control of the State of Virginia, but no authority has ever been exercised and no taxes are paid. Each year the tribe sends to the governor a deer or a brace of wild turkey as a testimonial of friendship.

In the springtime a Forefathers Festival is held at Indian Town. The tribe goes into the woods and re-enacts the story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith. Some maiden of the tribe, probably today much like the princess of old, plays the leading part.

Along the banks of the James, far up the Potomac, sometimes even into Chesapeake Bay, at the season of the year when the shad are running, may be seen the swift canoes of expert fishermen—dark and swarthy and silent. They pull in their nets and sell their catches at all the wharves of the region. Few notice the peculiarities of these men or learn that they are from Indian Town, that quiet, lonely little place where a handful of true Americans still live on the land their fathers held before the white man came.

Independence for Philippines?

The New York Times is opposed to the Bill for the independence of the Philippines. It requires fifty years for the Philippines, says the paper, to be entitled to independence. The Bill is nothing but a question of party tactics, and deserves no serious consideration.

The Evening Post, which distinguishes itself among the American press by its fair and impartial comments, publishes an article contributed by its Washington correspondent on the Bill for the independence of the Philippines, which, says the paper, deprives the American Constitutionalists or the so-called authorities on the navy of their trite saying, "Japan threatens the Philippines," and that will result in the improvement of international relations between Japan and the United States. The fact that the Philippines are proving a great difficulty in the defence of the United States speaks for itself of the advisability of abandoning the islands.

The representative of the Philippines at Washington is of opinion that, should complications arise between the United States and Japan, the Philippines would be another Belgium and in the light of these circumstances independence had better be given to the Philippines. As to the neutrality of the Philippines after independence, the Philippine representative thinks that Japan would agree to the neutrality, as she is opposed to the islands being made a base of operations by any other Power.

It is very gratifying, the paper goes on to say, that the majority of the American people is no more possessed of the absurd notion that the American flag, once raised, should never be hauled down at any cost.

The amending Bill introduced by Mr. Clarke contains a provision that, in case the circumstances both at home and abroad after four years be deemed proper for independence to be given to the Philippines, the President should submit the matter to the next session of Congress.—*Asahi—Japan Times.*

Setting Things Right

(From the Smith County, Kan., Pioneer.)

One of the staff of our writers last week made us say that Jim Farris was blown up while kindling the morning fire with kerosene. It was the worst bobble this paper ever made. Not that Jim took any exceptions to the item; in fact, he rather felt proud of it; but his wife was peeved. She said that in all the years she had lived with Jim that he had not once got up and built a fire, and even if he was her husband she was not going to let him get away with glory that belonged to her. The kerosene explosion incident did not take place in their home at all. It was at the John Ferris home, and John was the one who was singed.

SAVING THE BABIES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WHEN a baby arrives in Kansas, he starts life with a certificate from the board of health, a book of instructions on the care of babies, and a congratulatory note from the governor. Kansas begins to look out for her babies before they are born, and stands by them officially through all their infantile troubles.

The country is just beginning to take real interest in the welfare of the baby. This year will see the biggest campaign in history for spreading a knowledge of babies' needs. The climax is scheduled to arrive early in March, in the form of a nation-wide Baby Week.

The Yuma Valley Women's Club in Arizona will hold a Baby Week. In Nebraska 200 women's clubs, half of them in rural districts and some of them 30 miles from a railroad, will carry the movement across the state. A hundred towns in Florida have started work on their plans. Some community or organization in every state in the Union has already begun preparation for the coming Baby Week.

There will be all sorts of Baby Weeks. Some of them will be municipal, in big cities, and some rural, in the country districts where the co-operating workers will have to come from miles around. Some of the campaigns will be directed by state boards of health, others by local women's organizations. The national campaign is being directed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The state universities of 32 states will co-operate by offering special courses in extension work, consisting of correspondence and lecture material on babies. The children's bureau of the Department of Labor is flooded with requests for its literature on "How to hold a Baby Week." The baby is about to become a figure of national prominence.

The purpose of a baby week is two-fold. It seeks by unique and striking means to awaken the community to a realization of the condition and needs of local babies; and it teaches the mothers and fathers and sisters of babies how they should be cared for. The death rate of American babies shows clearly the necessity for some such propaganda.

Out of every 1,000 American babies, 124 die before they are twelve months old. Intelligent care on the part of parents and community would cut such mortality in half. The figure may not be startlingly high compared with the rest of the world—in fact, it is better than the average—but it is twice as high as it need be. In Vienna and Berlin, the infant death rate runs up to 160 per thousand, while in Petrograd and Moscow it reaches 280, but London's infant death-rate, in spite of the unsanitary conditions in the poorer quarters, is only a little over 100. In typical Norwegian and Swedish cities it drops to 80 per thousand, and far-away New Zealand sets an example by losing only 50 babies out of every thousand in their first year—two to every five that we lose in America.

The American people have been hazily aware of a high infant death rate in this country, but it has been blamed on the crowding in big cities, and on the large number of immigrants that enter our ports yearly, and are presumably less enlightened than the native-born. Recent investigations bring out the startling facts, however, that education in the care of babies is at least as badly needed in the country as in the city, and that in New York at least, where most of the immigrant influx finds lodgment, the death-rate among their infants is lower than that among the babies born to native American parents.

This is the sort of thing that the promoters of Baby Week intend to fight. Several cities held local baby weeks last year, including New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh, but this year's activities will be on a much wider scale. Illinois, for instance, besides the Chicago campaign, already has the pledged support of 535 women's clubs in the work for 1916.

Wisconsin has an interesting program laid out for the week. The point that will be especially stressed in this state is the importance of pre-natal influence on the future well-being of the child. A system of visiting nurses to call on and confer with expectant mothers will be advocated. A triple organization is back of the Wisconsin work, in the shape of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Department of Health, and extension division of the University of Wisconsin.

Montgomery County, Pa., will institute a new form of the baby week when several of her small rural towns come together and hold a joint program. Texas will devote special attention to the rural baby week. Albany and Schenectady have their plans well under way. The big cities will probably all observe baby week; the majority of them have already outlined a schedule.

What is a Baby Week? How does it go about teaching parents and citizens? The Pittsburgh week last June was a good example. Pittsburgh had a fathers' day, and a day for the older brothers and sisters, and a flag day, when every mother whose baby had been registered with the health department was given a little banner to display in her window, in honor of her baby. District campaign centers were scattered all over the city, where meetings for mothers were held, and pamphlets on the care of the baby distributed. A special day was set aside to give the mothers an outing. Band concerts and motion-picture programs were featured, calling the attention of the people to the infant-welfare exhibit.

This exhibit took three floors of a railway station for housing, and contained a unique double set of kitchen and bedroom furnishings, contrasting the right and the wrong methods and surroundings for the baby. Two little playlets were given daily as a feature of the exhibition.

The New York and Chicago baby weeks were conducted along the same general lines. New York had a baby Sunday, observed in all the churches, a little mothers' day for the older sister, a milk station day, a hospital and clinic day, and nursery and demonstration day. The week closed with an outing day, giving free ferry rides and steamboat excursions to mothers and babies, along with special music in parks and playgrounds.

The object of this year's baby week will be broader than the mere cutting down of the death-rate. Perhaps more to be pitied than the little unfortunates who lose their grip on life almost before they grasp it, are those who just manage to scrape over the dead line, and live through an existence made unhappy by illness or deformity. To see that as many babies as possible are born healthy, and that well babies are kept well, should play as large a part in a baby week campaign as the saving of life itself.

The setting up of infant-welfare stations has proved one of the best ways to help the baby. In 1915 about 534 such stations were maintained during the summer months, when the need is greatest. Only 33 of these stations are kept up by the municipalities. Four hundred and eighty are supported entirely by private organisations, so that even yet public interest has obviously not been awakened to any great degree. Yet the infant-welfare station saves hundreds of lives, and probably prevents more disease than it cures.

The staff of the station is made up of nurses working under the supervision of a medical director. The nurse works throughout the district attached to her particular station, visiting the expectant mother and teaching her how to care for herself and the baby, examining children of school age for signs of any chronic disease, seeing that the baby is not cared for or kissed by anyone who may infect him, and in the course of her work keeping a general eye on the health of the whole family. The work of the medical director is carried on in the station itself, where the babies of the poor may be brought for examination and prescription. He instructs the mother in the care of the sick baby, and holds at least one clinic a week, where new babies may be brought for a searching examination.

Where local conditions make it necessary, the infant-welfare station may also become a dispersing center for pure milk. It was as milk-depots that the stations originally started, but today their scope has broadened immensely, and the distribution of milk is only one of many activities. The welfare station seems to apply particularly to the problems of the more congested districts of a large city, but as a matter of fact such a station is at least badly needed in the rural community. Many country babies suffer from poor nourishment and a lack of intelligent care.

The census bureau estimates that about 300,000 babies under twelve months old died last year in the United States. The children's bureau states that at least 150,000 of these babies would be living today had the nation, as individual and community, applied only those measures of hygiene and sanitation which are known and available. Such a condition of affairs is even worse than it appears on the surface, for the same causes that kill 300,000 babies a year unite to weaken and cripple a multitude whose number can only be estimated.

We spend more on battleships and pigs than we do on babies. The figures have been often quoted. Many congressmen fought an extra appropriation of $25,000 to collect statistics on infant mortality, while voting for many times that amount to cure hog cholera. The significance is not so much in the money spent as in the appreciation and interest shown. Everbody seems to know about the importance of stamping out hog cholera—even those that never saw a hog on the hoof; but few persons seem aware that a thousand babies are going to die tomorrow, and that five hundred of them might be saved. To drive that idea home is the mission of baby week.

Inspiration

(From the Pittsburgh Post.)

"Now, son, take this message quickly, will you?"

"Sure, boss," said the messenger boy.

"Just imagine you are a dauntless hero on the villain's trail."

The Air Kinema

Aeroplane Scouting With A Film

By Frederick A. Talbot

Author of "Moving Pictures: How They are Made and Worked," "Practical Cinematography," etc.

The kinema film offers the one sure means of bringing back from the air to the general in command a conclusive record of what is taking place behind the screen of the enemy's field fortifications. In the seclusion and undisturbed darkness of the projecting-room the council of war may occupy the seat of the aeroplane observer and see with their own eyes exactly what was unfolded to him.

Following a film which has been taken from aloft brings the war vividly to the spectator's eyes. The buildings appear to be of Lilliputian proportions, the open land is divided and subdivided into irregular geometrical designs by criss-crossing high roads, by-paths, streams, and railways. Possibly, an area from forty to sixty miles in diameter is brought within range of the eye, and the general aspect recalls nothing so much as the elaborate efforts of a diligent child with plastic clay upon a large dining-room table.

Towards the north-east corner a puff of smoke is seen to burst from a copse behind a sheltering hill. A few moments later a nest of houses in the center of the picture collapses like a pack of cards beneath a cloud of dust and smoke.

As one becomes accustomed to the strange aspect of the country as seen from an unusual point of view, one observes here, there, and everywhere small clusters like ants moving busily to and fro. These are the masses of the enemy's troops. Some are moving steadily along various high roads, others are swarming at distinctive points and are certainly engaged upon some pressing duty, such as the overhauling of a demolished field work or the placing in position of a gun. Now and then there is a wild commotion, and the clusters are observed to scatter madly in the manner of ants when a heavy human foot descends upon their hill. A solid, dark phalanx is moving along a high road in the distance. In a moment the patch has disappeared. The warning whirring of the aeroplane from which these pictures were taken has been heard and the troops have hurriedly made for the cover offered by the hedgerows and trees to continue their advance undetected.

Weird Sea Effects.

The lines of the trenches stand out boldly, and if there be any life within them the searching eye of the moving picture camera speedily reveals it. Now and again the uncanny panorama is momentarily obscured as the edge of the plane carrying the recording angel comes into the field of photographic vision. A ruff of white fleece, like a summer cloud, obliterates the view for a few seconds. But it is not a bank of vapor. It is the outward and visible sign of a message from an "Archibald" (anti-aircraft gun), which, resenting the daring inquisitiveness of the aerial observer, has burst in unhealthy proximity to the searching eye in the clouds. Everything is there except the thunder and roar of the guns.

When the films swing to the sea a more impressive and weird effect is presented. The picture is rimmed by a drab regular line—the horizon of water. Beneath, the Fleet is moving, but what a Fleet! From the altitude of the aeroplane it recalls a Saturday afternoon scene upon a big suburban lake with model ships. The mammoth Dreadnoughts are but diminutive toys, while the smaller craft resemble flies skimming over the mirror surface of a millpond upon a hot summer's day. Ragged, attenuated banks of smoke from the funnels trail lazily across the sky, while in the wake of each vessel stretches out a well-defined symmetrical line, freely splashed with white—bold immediately behind the vessel but in the distance fading into the prevailing sullen drab of the water. Some lines are straight, others zigzag in a bewildering manner, while still more describe stately sweeping curves. These trails are the lines of troubled water caused by the revolution of the ships' propellers, and by following them one may easily discern the courses which the ships have run during the evolutions which are in progress.

Here and there the dirty tone of the water assumes a slightly darker tinge. These patches are irregular, ragged, and straggling. They are submerged sandbanks and reaches of rock. As the aeroplane speeds over the vessels beneath, giving strange bird's-eye views of their decks, ghostly, symmetrically shaped, and moving dark patches may be distinguished. These are the submarines travelling under water, and the thin, almost undiscernible white ribbons of water reaching out behind them as pennants in the breeze indicate that they are moving with their periscopes above the water.

Difficult and Thrilling Work

The French were the first to realise the value of the kinematograph as a scouting instrument, but they were speedily followed in this development by the British and the German authorities. Today the man with the moving-picture camera is considered to be indispensable, and his task is one of the most responsible and arduous in the field. The operators

(Continued on Page 7)

The Belgian Army As It Is Today

Larger and Better Equipped Than Ever, and Determined to Win Back Its Native Land

By Egbert Hans

(A Belgian Journalist Recently With King Albert's Army in Flanders)

For some time America has heard relatively little about the Belgian Army, which, under King Albert, still defends the last inches of Flanders soil, thus maintaining the illusion for all Belgians that their country still exists, even though its greater part is under domination of the invader. After the days of Liege, where Belgian soldiers made their country world-famous, followed the great retreat from Antwerp, and there were days of agony, the cruelty of which can only be felt by those who were there. However, death did not follow this agony; an almost superhuman revival brought back strength and courage.

All forts made by the hands of man fell before the German guns, but nature gave the Belgians a fort which held and still holds—the little River Yser. It was there that they took up a position from which at last they had not to retreat and did what they had been doing all the time—bar the way to those who had no right in their country. It was due to these few worn-out soldiers that the Germans never reached Calais in spite of the Kaiser's order that "Calais must be taken whatever it costs." The few Belgian soldiers kept on saying "No" to a much stronger foe till at last help came, a line of defense was properly made up and at last they could have a little rest.

One might think that King Albert would then have said: "We have done enough now; we will leave the rest to our allies." But no. I know that King Albert was full of pity for his brave men. He even exclaimed: "What will become of my poor country and my brave army?" But he consulted his men, and I know, through my mingling with Belgian soldiers, that they answered "No" when asked if they wanted to go home.

"Our homes are destroyed," they said. "Our wives and children are in exile, waiting till our country is free, till we can build new homes on the smoking ruins. That is our job and we are going to do it."

The same answer was given to King Albert when he held the most tragic but the grandest review he or any King ever held of his army—of "all that are left of them," as he expressed it himself.

It was in the market place at Furnes and never shall I forget that sight. There was no glitter of gold, no display of military splendor. The men's uniforms were soiled with the mud of the trenches; their faces told the tale of the hardships endured; but when the King came along and the order "Attention!" rang proudly over the place, every soldier drew himself up as he had never done before, and looked his King in the eyes as only men can do when each knows that he has done his duty. I have seen King Albert's face many a time, and on different occasions, but never did his eyes shine so full of pride, and—for the first time I saw deep lines of sorrow.

And then began that marvelous re-organization of the Belgian Army that made it what it is today: fully armed and equipped, well fed, well clothed and more than ever determined to "stick to it," as they have learned to say in English from their English comrades. For every Belgian soldier who fell in the early days two others who never dreamed of being soldiers have stepped into the vacant place.

As soon as the new line along the Yser was made, King Albert asked for volunteers and they came—from all the ends of the earth. I have met several who had arrived from the United States. What they had read about the old country and about the glory of their fellowcountrymen had proved too much for them. They had left Belgium because it was too small a field for their ambition, but the voice of blood had the better of the temptations of fortune.

Thousands of the refugees who at the outbreak of the war had gone to England and France rushed to the colors. All were sent to special training camps, situated in different parts of France, where they received full training before going to the front. Now they have gone to fight with almost the same military knowledge as the regular soldier, and with a spirit of patriotism which fully makes up for what they may lack in experience.

The voice of King Albert even reached further. It was heard by those young men whom the invasion had taken by surprise and who were under German domination in Belgium's invaded section. Their only desire was to join their brothers in the field, but they knew that to get out of Belgium with the intention to join the Belgian Army was punished by death. The Germans made that quite clear to them. Yet more than 10,000 took the risk and tried to cross the frontier into Holland, whence the road lay open. Most of them succeeded, but more than 100 paid for their desire with their lives, for Belgium is separated from Holland by electric cables. In spite of all precautions some were struck and their bodies were found burned. Others were discovered by the Germans revealed by the electric bells on the cables. Most of these were shot before they reached Holland; others were taken, and shot afterward for high treason. All of them willingly laid down their lives for King and country before they ever had a chance to draw a sword.

The Belgian Army grew in numbers daily in spite of all this. More training camps had to be created. I must add here that all these were volunteers. No compulsion had yet been exerted, King Albert asking—not ordering. Yet if the war had not broken out Belgium would have had general compulsory service, and it was not fair to the men of Liege, who were conscripts of a partial conscription system, that the re-organization of the army was not done by a compulsory system.

The Belgian Government still exists at Havre, France, and a new law was proposed and passed. Compulsory general service was to be introduced, but with consideration to the losses already sustained by Belgium this compulsion would exempt all married men and include only single men up to the age of 25. To the honor of the Belgians it must be said that there were very few unmarried men of that age left, and this compulsion became merely a form of justice.

Thus the Belgian Army finally increased, so that today it is larger than it ever was, although no army has lost in such a terrific proportion as the Belgian Army. In the training camps no Belgian soldier is sent to the front unless he chooses to go. The choice is left to them to do work outside the trenches or to go into the firing line, but more compulsion is needed to have the "civilian jobs," as they are called, done than to make a move toward the enemy. The new Belgian soldier feels the "noblesse oblige" of the heroes of old time, and he is much better off.

The gunners now have the same guns as their enemy. What a difference it would have made if the men of Liege had had them! The infantrymen have never an empty rifle, while in the trenches around Antwerp some were mown down by German machine guns because they had no bullets left, as a Belgian officer told me. There is

(Continued on Page 7)

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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I HAVE A LOT OF SHOPPING TO DO BUT I WOULDN'T THINK OF LEAVING YOU WHILE YOU'RE SICK!
WHY DON'T YOU GIT A NURSE FOR ME - THEN YOU COULD TAKE IT EASY -
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YES - SEND A NURSE OVER RIGHT AWAY!
WHAT? ARE YOU THE NURSE?
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Questions Answered

Rumanian Race

J. B.—The Rumanians are of the Latin race, the descendants, it is believed, of the Rumanized provincials of Trajan's Dacia. This does not mean that all of the people of Rumania are of Roman breed. Out of the six millions of population about a million and a half are non-Rumanian.

The Great Napoleon

A. D.—Napoleon was born August 15, 1769, in Ajaccio, Corsica, and was the son of Charles Marie de Bonaparte and Letitia Ramolina Bonaparte. He was one of thirteen children. The Bonaparte family had an ancient title of nobility from the Genoese Republic, but at Napoleon's birth was pretty well run down.

Negroes in United States

S. R.—The negro population of the United States is approximately 12,000,000, the larger part (probably 10,000,000) being in the Southern States. Births among the negroes are greater than among the whites, but owing to the larger death rate among them, especially of the young, the increase of the blacks is rapidly falling behind that of the whites.

The President's Savings

E. P. H.—The amount that the President of the United States is able to save out of his salary depends upon the President, but at the best what is left cannot amount to much. The President is necessarily at heavy expense (mainly by way of entertaining), and to lay by much of the salary is next to impossible.

Dying Intestate

Reader.—When a person dies without having made a will, and without legal heirs, the property that he leaves reverts to the State. As a matter of course there is no other disposition of the property possible.

The Belgian Army As It Is Today

(Continued from Page 6)

more food for them than they can eat, while I myself have seen in the beginning Belgian soldiers dig potatoes out of a field, bake them in a wood fire, and have nothing else for supper. The new Belgian soldiers are dressed in khaki; and although some miss that unique uniform to which every man all over the globe once took his hat off, they feel the comfort of the new one.

As for the spirit within the Belgian Army today, it is enough to say that it is as good as it ever was, in spite of all the rumors spread by the German press, especially in Belgium, about rioting in the Belgian Army. Let me tell here the only case of riot I ever heard of (although there may be a few more). It shows one of the finest features of the Belgian Army.

They were two men who, in the heat of the battle, had temporarily lost their sense of duty and had retreated when the order to charge had been given. In war time there is only one punishment for such, and the two men found themselves in prison. At nightfall an officer came to them in their cell. He was a tall man. His voice was full of pity when he spoke to them, and the look in his eyes comforted the two. This tall officer asked them why they had failed in their duty. Were they not soldiers? Was death even not far better for a soldier than the shame of cowardice? And he told them how severely such acts had to be punished in war time.

The two men told the officer how they regretted their momentary fear. They were soldiers in their hearts, and they felt ashamed in the presence of this officer.

And the tall officer said: "Promise me that if you are released you will do your duty, even in the face of death."

The two men did promise, with tears running over their hard faces, and the next morning they were told that they were free. The tall officer was no one less than King Albert. He had given them their freedom where in any other army they would have been shot. And his trust proved true. For the next day the two men went back into the firing line, and they did their duty.

Such is the spirit of the Belgian Army, from King to soldier. There is no difference. There are only "men" in that army—some who order, others who obey; but all obey the call of the country that suffers and cries for freedom and relief.

The Belgian Army does not desire to conquer. Belgian soldiers do not fight for riches or glory, but for their homes, their wives, and their children. That is the reason why they still hold along the Yser, and why the mighty German Army has never been able to drive them out of Belgium. It is an omen of what will come one day—the resurrection of Belgium. It may be long, but the dawn of liberty will break, as sure as the sun rises and sets.

The Air Kinema

(Continued from Page 6)

are selected men, thoroughly conversant with every aspect of their peculiar calling, and are sufficiently quick-thinking to be able to cope with any emergency.

The work is one of extreme difficulty, and incidentally is not free from thrilling exhilaration. Climatic conditions play a vital role in the success or failure of the task, photography in the ethereal blue presenting many strange and baffling problems which are not experienced in any other sphere of application. Under certain conditions the airman is called upon to face appreciable risk by flying sufficiently close to the ground to enable the lens to search out every nook, cranny, and crack in the earth's surface and to bring back sharp, detailed, and clearly defined pictures of what was taking place at the time. Travelling speed has to be reduced almost to the minimum of the speed-range of the machine; otherwise there is serious risk of the results being blurred. But, taken on the whole, the photographic ribbon records which have been obtained are marvellously clear and distinct, the smallest objects being readily discernible as the pictures flit across the screen.

Kinematographing the war from the clouds has come to be regarded as one of the most exclusive duties of the respective belligerents. In the German Army the aero-kinematographers are urged to prevent a film falling into the enemy's hands at all hazards, destruction of the pictures being an immutable law if a descent into hostile territory be unavoidable.

Such precautions are imperative. The aeroplane is the eye of the Army, but the long length of sensitised celluloid ribbon, a little more than an inch in width, constitutes its brain, because it carries an indelible record of what has been revealed to the airmen during their flight, and one which may be consulted whenever desired.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 9, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.60
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1932
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅝ Tls.	7.59
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	10.42
Peking Bar	386
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex.; Paris on London.....Fr.	27.08
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.76½
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7⅝
London	Demand	2-7⅞
India	T.T.	195¾
Paris	T.T.	366½
Paris	Demand	367
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	62½
New York	Demand	62⅝
Hongkong (nom.)	T.T.	74¼
Japan	T.T.	79¾
Batavia	T.T.	147

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8⅝
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-9⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	385
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	66

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1—Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.09
" " 1—Marks	3.07
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.39
" " 1—Rupees	2.21
" " 1—Roubles	2.35
" " 1—Mex. $	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—	
Tel. Transfers	270½ nom.
Demand	271 "
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	272½ "
Credits, 4 m-s.	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	316½
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	320½

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.5875
Chinese Dollars, 72.4
On Peking, Demand, 106
On Tientsin, Demand, 106⅞
On Newchwang, Demand, 81 7/16
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 108½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¾
On Foochow, Demand, 96 5/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅝
On Swatow, Demand, 96⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62¾
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72¼
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87⅛
February 9, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 8.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 3d. to 3s. 3½d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d. Paid.
Tendency of market is firmer.
Last Quotation, London, February 7:—
Spot: 3s. 3d. to 3s. 3½d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Closing quieter.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—

	s.	d.
Spot price, standard quality rubber, ribbed smoked sheet	3	2½
Spot price, standard quality rubber, first crepe	3	3¼

Market is steady and demand is good.

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Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, February 9, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
S.M.C. 5½%
Debs. 1914 Tls. 103.50
S.M.C. 5½%
Debs. 1914 Tls. 104.50
Anglo French Lands Tls. 106.00
Cathays (Ord.) Tls. 3.00
Langkats Tls. 39.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 61.00
Shanghai Tugs (Pref.) Tls. 54.00
Almas Tls. 18.50
Amherst Tls. 2.05
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00
Bukits Tls. 7.25
Chemors Tls. 2.70
Chemors Tls. 2.75
Consolidated Tls. 5.50
Dominions Tls. 18.00
Kapalas Tls. 1.55
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.00
Pengkalans Tls. 15.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.40
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.67½
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.70
Taipings Tls. 3.50
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.75
Tebongs Tls. 37.00 February
Tebongs Tls. 36.75
Telephones Tls. 97.00
Bute Tls. 2.10
Padangs Tls. 19.00
Seekee Tls. 10.75
Ziangbes Tls. 9.50
Semambus Tls. 2.40

Direct Business Reported
Shanghai Lands Tls. 107.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.75
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00
Bukits Tls. 7.15
Bukits Tls. 2.10
Butes Tls. 2.10
Kota Bahroes Tls. 16.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.00
Tebongs Tls. 36.50
Ziangbes Tls. 9.25
Ziangbes Tls. 9.50
Semambus Tls. 2.40

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, February 9, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.75 cash
Dominions Tls. 18.00 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.50 cash
Senawangs Tls. 1.40 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.10 cash
Langkats Tls. 40.00 cash
Astor 7% Deb. Tls. 99.00 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.65 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.75 cash
Cathay (Pref.) Tls. 7.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.50 cash
Taipings Tls. 3.60 February
Philippines Tls. 2.50 cash
Karans Tls. 19.00 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.40 cash

Direct
Gulas Tls. 12.75 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.50 February
Almas Tls. 18.50 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.15 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 10.00 March
Chemors Tls. 2.75 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.50 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.45 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00 cash
Butes Tls. 2.00 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

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PAISH EXPLAINS THE U. S. FINANCIAL PLAN

Tells How British Expect To Mobilise American Securities for 1916

Sir George Paish, one of the best known English authorities on financial affairs, has made the following statement to the Associated Press in regard to the Government's plan for mobilization of American securities:

"The plan is to enable the British people to purchase and pay for the great quantities of American goods and produce they will need to buy in the next twelve months. Further, it is for the purpose of providing the allies of Great Britain with the sums they need to pay for goods purchased in the United States.

"In the last year goods bought from America have been paid for largely in gold and still more largely in securities, as well as by the credit of $100,000,000 which American bankers and investors so generously provided France and Great Britain a short time ago.

Disturbs Gold Balance

"The amount of gold in the United States now is so colossal that the importation of additional amounts may lead to wild speculation, and it is undesirable in every one's interest that a still greater amount of gold should accumulate in the United States, and desirable that payment should be made for the vast quantity of goods which the allies are purchasing either in securities of one kind or other, or by means of additional credits similar to the one granted.

"I should have mentioned that some of the goods bought this year have been paid for by ordinary banking credits, but this method of payment provided a small sum of money in comparison with the amounts provided by gold exports and sales of securities.

1915 Trade Balance

"Practically speaking, Great Britain has to provide all the money needed to settle the American favorable trade balance. For 1915 the excess of exports will probably reach $1,750,000,000, and after allowing for payment of interest, freight, etc., the balance in favor of the States will probably reach $1,350,000,000, of which about $400,000,000 will be settled in gold, $460,000,000 by the recent Franco-British loan and the balance of about $500,000,000 by sales of securities.

"In 1916 the balance in favor of the States, in view of the great quantities of goods already ordered, may not be far short of $2,550,000,000, and after allowing for interest and other payments the net balance in favor of the States may be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000. With such a prospect it was essential that Great Britain should mobilize her American securities and make necessary preparations for payment of so great a sum.

Expect Investment

"The plan of the British Chancellor is designed to provide all the money that will be needed, although possibly the American people themselves, in view of their desire to create a great international money market in the United States, will wish to invest money in British or French loans at the very attractive rates of interest which they will afford.

"British investors from the individual viewpoint, have no need to sell their securities, and would not do so were it not for patriotic reasons. A great many may lend their securities in order that the money needed to meet the trade balance in the United States may be paid and it is obvious that the demand in the United States for securities will be greatly in excess of the amounts which Britishers are likely to sell."

The scheme for mobilizing American securities was virtually the sole topic of discussion in the American section of the stock market. The government terms are considered generous there, and the plan is thought to be a good one, especially for holders selling outright.

The plan is expected further to curtail stock exchange business, which already has shrunk to small proportions.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road' Shanghai.

Only White Clothes If Dyes Aren't Found

More Than 1,000 Mills, Employing 100,000 Men, Are Closed Part Time

New York, January 8.—Reports on the dyestuff situation in this country, laid before the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers at a special meeting held yesterday at the Hotel Brevoort, indicate that a crisis for the garment trade is already at hand, and that before long everybody will have to be wear white clothes or none at all.

Representatives of more than $75,000,000 of capital invested in the manufacture of men's garments heard the reports that attempts to relieve the situation by importations of logwood dye had been a failure, as all the logwood dye in Jamaica, if available, would be inadequate.

A committee of seven was appointed to go to Washington and make the strongest possible appeal for relief to the President, Secretary Lansing, Secretary Redfield and the British, French and German Ambassadors.

More than 1,000 textile mills, employing upward of 100,000 persons, are now either idle or running on part time because of the shortage of dyes.

There is no immediate hope of relief from the creation of an American aniline dye industry. Capital cannot be interested in a project of this kind because it is regarded as temporary, and the belief is that American dye works would not withstand the renewed German competition after the war without a great measure of tariff protection.

With a view to providing for the future, at the same time that they are taking emergency measures for the present crisis, the members of the association resolved to begin an active campaign for the passage of a bill, already introduced in Congress by Representative Hill of Connecticut, imposing a high protective duty on imported dyestuffs.

Guggenheims Buy Bolivia's Tin Output

Trade of $100,000,000 Expected To Develop From Deal Just Closed

Washington, January 5.—The American Smelting and Refining Company of New York, owned by the Guggenheims, has arranged to take practically all the tin ores that Bolivia can produce. The tin will be extracted by the use of electricity at Perth Amboy, N. J. The existing Bolivian mines, and others to be opened, will be financed by the Guggenheim interests.

The negotiations have been in progress for a year between the United States and the Bolivian Government, and the latter has given Secretaries Lansing and Redfield written assurances that no unfavorable changes will be made in the future Bolivian export duties on tin ore.

Hitherto 90 per cent. of the tin used in this country has come from the Malay Peninsula. Soon after the war began in Europe Great Britain stopped the export of Malay tin, and the United States, which consumes half of the world's output of that metal, had to look around elsewhere.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 8.—Following are today's metal market prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b.	101	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	131	0	0
Soft Lead 'Spanish' f.o.b.	31	17	6
Tinplate, I.C.W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales	0	25	4½
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	0	0	15
Standard Tin (Cash)	179	15	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b.	86	10	0
Standard tin (3 months)	179	10	0

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, February 8.—Following are today's rates, prices and deliveries:—

Cheques on London at Paris Fcs.	28.07
Bar Silver Spot	27d.
Egyptian Cotton Brown	11s. 30d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton.	6d.
Mid-American Cotton	7s. 98d.
Deliveries China Silk	25 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	20 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk	13 bales

Tone of Tea Market is firm.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$35.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.85 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	950 B.
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152½ B.
Hongkong Fire	$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128.
"Shell"	93s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11¾.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 B.
Raub	Tls. 3.35.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$81.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 61 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$76 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 106 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7.10 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 72 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 76.
International Pref.	Tls. 78.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 78.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$131½ B.
Green Island	$10 S.
Langkats	Tls. 38½ Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16¼ B.
Llewellyn	$62¾.
Lane, Crawford	$98 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 45 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.30 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7 B.
Bute	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.65 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 18 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5.15.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.60.
Dominion	Tls. 18 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 12¾.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 25½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 24 B.
Karan	Tls. 19½ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 15¾ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 25 B.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 14¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 7¼ B.
Repah	Tls. 1.80.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.42½.
Seekee	Tls. 10½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 25.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.65 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pabang	Tls. 2¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 3½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¼ B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.35 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 36 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 93 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 31 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 97.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 8 was 157 tons."

NO AMERICAN WAS ON S.S. VILLE DE LA CIOTAT

Eighty Persons Perished When Big French Ship Was Sunk

London, December 27.—With the loss of eighty lives, the French steamer Ville de la Ciotat, with passengers on board, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine on Friday, December 24.

The steamer was torpedoed without warning, according to an official statement issued today by the French Minister of Marine. The sthtement follows:

"The steamer Ville de la Ciotat was torpedoed and sunk on the 24th in the Mediterranean by an enemy submarine, without warning. A majority of the passengers and crew were picked up by an English steamer. Details have not been received."

The steamer was returning from the Far East, and was due to arrive at Marseilles today. The survivors were taken to Malta, arriving there yesterday morning. Among the eighty persons who lost their lives there were both passengers and members of the crew.

No American on Ciotat

Washington, December 27.—Coincidental with official views from Vienna that the reply of Austria-Hungary to the second American note on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona was about to be handed to the American Ambassador, the State Department today received word from the American Consul at Malta that the French steamer Ville de la Ciotat had been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The Consul placed the loss of life at seventy-nine, including four women or children.

This attack, following so soon the torpedoing of the Japanese steamer Yasaka Maru in the Mediteranean by a submarine, caused concern. All the passengers on the Yasaka Maru were saved. There was one American citizen on the Yasaka Maru, none on the Ville de la Ciotat. Both steamers are declared to have been sunk without warning. The nationality of the submarine has not yet been established in either case.

The American Consul at Malta, Wilbur Keblinger, cabled Secretary Lansing that the Ville de la Ciotat was torpedoed at 10.15 a.m. on December 24 and sank at 10.30. The weather at the time was fine. The dispatch said that of the seventy-nine persons drowned, one was a woman, a first-class passenger, another was a stewardess, and two were children. The survivors were rescued two hours after the attack by the Moss Line steamer Monroe.

According to Consul Keblinger, the Captain and passengers among the survivors declared that no warning was given by the submarine. He said there were no Americans on the steamer. Whether the submarine was Austrian or German was not stated.

Report on Yasaka Sinking

From Edward Lyell Bristow, Consul at Port Said, Secretary Lansing received a cablegram confirming newspaper reports regarding the attack on the Yasaka Maru. No warning was given by the submarine, he said. A paraphrase of the dispatch follows:

"The Yasaka Maru was sunk by a submarine without warning. No attempt was made to escape. Periscope not seen until after torpedo struck the vessel. She sank in forty-nine minutes. One hundred and twenty passengers, including one American W. J. Leigh, and 162 members of crew took to boats and were followed by submarine, nationality unknown, until French gunboat appeared. No lives lost."

Consul Bristow was instructed to obtain more facts as a basis for official action if it should become certain that there was an American on board. Consul's message confirming newspaper dispatches that there was an American, W. J. Leigh, on the Japanese liner.

Secretary Lansing, by consulting the Bureau of Citizenship of the State Depart, learned that no passport had been issued to any one named W. J. Leigh as far as the records disclosed. It was suggested that Mr. Leigh might have received his passport from some American diplomatic or consular officer abroad. In reply a high official said that when such a passport was issued abroad the State Department was notified by cable.

If really an American the fact that Leigh did not carry an American passport would not deprive him of the protection of the United States Government. One of the newspaper accounts said that Leigh had both American and British passports. This was not credited at the State Department where it was pointed out that if Leigh was an American he would not be entitled to a British passport. It was intimated broadly in official circles that if Leigh really was an American, it was his duty to claim protection as such by communicating with the nearest American consular or diplomatic officer.

Press dispatches have indicated that Leigh was born in China of American parents and was on his way from England to China aboard the Yasaka Maru. If these reports prove true, State Department officials said, and Leigh has failed to announce his citizenship, he has lost his right to claim protection from the United States Government.

Submarine's Nationality

Consul Bristow's dispatch the first official information reaching Washington regarding the Yasaka Maru, left the Department in doubt as to the nationality of the submarine. The general assumption in official circles is that the submarine was Austrian. Both German and Austrian submarines have been making attacks in the Mediterranean. Most of the recent attacks on liners have been made by Austrian submarines.

Germany has given assurances to this Government that liners will not be torpedoed without warning, unless they try to escape or offer resistance. This pledge was given on Sept. 1. Germany seems to have lived up to the promise, except in the case of the liner Arabic. Germany disavowed that attack and agreed to pay an indemnity. No such pledge has been made by the Austrian Government.

Should it develop that Leigh actually is an American citizen, the State Department will feel justified in addressing inquiries to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey in an effort to establish the nationality of the submarine. It is considered practically certain, however, that the craft was Austrian. It is said in Teutonic quarters here that there were no German or Turkish submarines operating in the Mediterranean near where the Yasaka Maru was attacked.

For practical purposes, it is the attack on the Yasaka Maru, rather than that on the Ville de la Ciotat, that concerns the American Government, for no Americans were on board the latter vessel, so far as known. The fact that all the passengers and crew of the Yasaka Maru were saved is not regarded as absolving the guilty submarine. This Government cannot tolerate such an attack upon any steamer carrying an American.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."
H. J. TAFT, M. D.,
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"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."
WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D.,
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"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
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"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
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"Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."
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"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children."
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Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.
In Use For Over 30 Years.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
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Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
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Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
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Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

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Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office, 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ld.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

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Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000.000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ... Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

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Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

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1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
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Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

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G. LION, Manager.

*. French Bund, Shanghai.

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(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

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Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,000,000

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March 10, 1915.

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Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
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Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital ... 4,000,000.00
Liabilities 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang Moukden, Changchun, Harbin Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889. Shanghai. Founded in 1889.

Branches at
Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital ..... Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank."
Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons Union of London and Smith's Bank Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Dresdner Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Berlin.
Dresdner Bank, Berlin.
Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne.
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverojo, Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich.

H. Frohn, Manager.

Siccawei Weather Report

8.—The depression increasing in depth, moves away between Japan and the Bonin. The high pressures continue to invade China. The gale is spreading on the Yellow Sea and along the Yangtsze.

9.—Cloudy, cold and dry weather. Fresh N.N.W. breezes. The pressure rises at an accelerated rate.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, February 9, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	767 97	770 60
„ „ inches	30.24	30.32
Variation in m. for 24 h.	†5.11	†5.54
Variation in m. for 12 h	†3.04	†2.60
Wind: Direction	N	NNW
Wind: Kilom per hour	22	18
Wind: Miles	13.7	11 2
Temperature: Cen	1°1	1°7
Temperature: Fahr.	34.0	35.1
Humidity: 00	75	73
Nebulosity: 0-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 8, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	16-20
Pomfret	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	„	60-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	40-50
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	16-18
Wild Duck	„	40-50
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	3-14
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	12-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.85
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies ..	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 80 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme
For February 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th
"THE BLACK BOX"
Gold Seal Special Feature Serial In 15 Episodes—30 Parts
TO-NIGHT
3rd and 4th Episodes—4 Reels
Story by
E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM
The great English writer of Mystery Stories.
"THE BLACK BOX"
Is totally different in conception, in treatment and creation.
Every resource that could be suggested by genius, or that could be procured with money, has been drawn upon to make this the most fascinating serial ever offered to the Moving Picture Public.
MELBOURNE COMEDY CO.
Repertoire Programme
PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Containing latest War Incidents.
CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another most laughable comedy
"CHARLIE IN THE PARK"

Lyceum Theatre

SATURDAY, February 12th, 1916
Grand Farewell Performance
OF
The Melbourne Company
8 Artistes
50% of proceeds to Shanghai Branch of Overseas Club for beds in Netley Hospital.
Booking at Moutrie's

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
Thursday, Feb. 10th,
The Great Art Film
"THE BETROTHED"
(I Promessi Sposi of Manzoni)
IN SIX WONDERFUL PARTS
New Gaumont Graphic
and
A Splendid Keystone Comedy

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads
PROGRAMME
For 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1916
1.— "TONTOLINE'S REVENGE" *A very amusing comedy*
2.— "MONTY'S MISTAKE" *This picture will make you laugh all the time*
3.— "THE BIG DAM" *Very interesting thrilling drama*
4.— "THE LIEBSAFER DEN ELTERNGEN" *German comedy*
5.— "LT. DARING AND MYSTERY OF ROOM" *In 2 parts* *A very interesting detective drama*
6.— "CAUGHT IN A FLUE" *Seeing this Keystone comedy you cannot help but laugh.*

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT,
Thursday, February 10th.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Showing:
"MY LIFE FOR THINE"
Italian Film d'Art in 4 Parts
New Gaumont Graphic
and
A Rip-Roaring Comedy
"CAUGHT in a PARK"
BY
Charlie Chaplin's Brother

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination,	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 15	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
.. 18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C P O S
.. 18	..	New York	St. Patrick	Br.		S. Tomes Co
.. 27	6 00*	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	P.M.	New York	Indrasamba	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 12	..	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
.. 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Pilmer	A. T. Co.
.. 25	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P O S
.. 17	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 22	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C P O S
.. 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
June 24	P.M	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Feb 10	3.00	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.		N Y K
Feb 11	P.M.	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F
.. 11	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie M. M.
.. 18	P. M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
.. 20	6.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Feb 10	3.00	Genoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Drake	P & O
.. 16		Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
.. 18	D.L.	Liverpool	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
.. 19	D.L.	Liverpool	Knight C'panion	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.
.. 20	..	Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	r' & O
.. 20	11 00*	Marseilles via Cape	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N Y K
.. 23	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Fengsang	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
Mar 1	D.L.	London	Protesilaus	Fr.	Braithwaite	B. & S.
.. 1	..	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
.. 5	..	London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
.. 6	..	Marseilles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
.. 6	..	Bombay	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
.. 9	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
.. 15	..	Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Feb 10	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.
.. 10	2.00	Hongkong, Canton	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
.. 10	2.00	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
.. 10	D.L.	Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	Cogan	B. & S.
.. 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
.. 11	D.L.	Canton	Szechuen	Br.	Scott	B. & S.
.. 13	8.00*	Amoy, Swatow.	Hoihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
.. 13	8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
.. 15	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.
.. 17	P.M.	Hongkong	Nippon Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. Tdg. Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Feb 10	A.M.	Chefoo	Irene	Chi.	McLean	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 11	4 00	Tsingtau, Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
.. 11		Tsingtau Dalny	Niitaka Maru	Jap.	Ishikawa	N K K
.. 11	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Astrachan	Rus.	Grosberg	K M A
.. 11	P.M.	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus	Poliakoff	R V F
.. 13	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A
.. 15	8.00*	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S M. R.
.. 20	..	Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Feb 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Takeshita	N K K
.. 10	M.N.	do	Laenbo	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
.. 10	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Tachang Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
.. 12	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Somm'ville	B. & S.
.. 13	M.N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S N. Co	N.S.C.W.
Feb 9	Ningpo	Shengking	1650	Br.	McIntish	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Feb 9	V'divostock	Penza	1334	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F	9 p.
Feb 9	Ningpo	Chungking	1084	Fr.	Monkman	B. & S.	
Feb 9	C'wangtao	Kwangping	1285	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Feb 9	Hankow	Laenbo	1785	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co	SHW
Feb 9	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	1967	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.	C M L W
Feb 9	Hongkong	Namur	4188	Br.	Collyer	P & O	
Feb 9	Japan	Chikuzen Maru	2578	Jap.	Yasuhara	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Feb 9	Foochow	Niitaka Maru	1643	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 9	Hankow, etc.,	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.
9	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	1891	Br.	Carnaghan	B & S
.. 9	w.h.w. C'foo, T'sin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
9	Hongkong Canton	Kwanglee	4631	Chi	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 9	Amoy, Swatow.	Toosan	942	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.SN.Co.
9	Foochow	Hainkong	1264	Chi.	Halkett	C.M. S N Co
9	Wakamatzu	Toyora Maru	1616	Jap.	Shimidzu	M. B. Co.
.. 9	Chinkiang	Annam	3325	Dan	Schmith	E A Co.
.. 9	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
.. 9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 9	Hankow, etc.,	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Tasano	N.K.K.
9	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	2283	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.
.. 9	Chefoo	Irene	526	Chi.	McLean	C.M.S.N.Co
9	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 9	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	536	Br.	Meathrel	B & S
.. 9	Hankow, etc.,	Ngankin	1467	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
.. 9	Hongkong, Canton	Shengking	1034	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B N B	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
1 c	Feb 8	Cruise	Eleano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Coze
1 c	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P & O B I	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Harima Maru	Dec. 18
Helenus	Feb. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Kioto	Dec. 14
Lycaon	Dec. 18
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Athos	Jan. 8
Cordillere	Feb. 2
Porthos	Jan. 26
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Kashmir**	Jan. 24
Novara**	Jan. 10
Sardinia**	Feb. 7

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Jan. 30
Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
Empress of Japan	Feb. 5
Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 13
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Sado Maru	Jan. 20
Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
Inverclyde	Nov. 28
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 23
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 29
Manila Maru	Dec. 24
Panama	Dec. 16
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16

For Copenhagen

Madala	Nov. 24
Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 16
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae	Jan. 1	Feb. 28
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 21
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 24
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Laertes	Nov. 20	Feb. 16
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Feb. 10
Machaon	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Feb. 30
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Feb. 15
Nankin**	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 16
Novara**	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Perseus	Jan. 4	Mar. 5
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 16
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Feb. 16
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Feb. 25
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 26

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb. 8
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 2

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda	Nov. 20	Feb. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Feb. 29
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 18	Feb. 29
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Feb. 25
Grena	Nov. 24	Feb. 25
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Feb. 28
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Feb. 15
Kathlamba	Oct. 28	Feb. 16
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Feb. 20
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Feb. 16
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Feb. 10

FROM MARSEILLES

Amazone	Jan. 28	Feb. 24
Atlantique	Jan. 9	Feb. 10

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Feb. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Feb. 8	Mar. 16
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Feb. 12
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the China Merchant Lower wharf on Thursday, February 10, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachang Maru, Capt. Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, February 11, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The str. Nippon Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Thursday, February 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The str. Irene, Capt. N. McLean, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TSINGTAU and DAIREN.—The str. Niitaka Maru, Capt. Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on the 11th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Swatwo for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Barber line s.s. St. Patrick left Kobe for Shanghai on Tuesday morning, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 14th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Feicbing left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Lienshing will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon which left Shanghai on December 18, arrived at London on February 2.

Positions of the steamers of the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., are stated below:—s.s. Canton passed Port Said December 9 for Rotterdam; s.s. Peking left Christiania December 19 for India; s.s. Yeddo passed Perim December 15 for Aarhus; s.s. Nippon passed Perim December 13 for India; s.s. Ceylon left Christiania February 7 for India and Japan; s.s. Japan left Shanghai February 6 for Japan; s.s. Sumatra left Christiania January 8 for Japan.

The silk shipped by s.s. "Yokohama Maru," which sailed hence on December 28 last, arrived via Great Northern Railway at New York on the 1st inst. at 5 a.m. having been delayed about a week owing to a heavy snow storm.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. Penza from Vladivostock:—Mrs. Popeff, Mr. Kirmenteske, Mr. Viller, Mrs. Milshtein. From Nagasaki:—Mrs. Petroff, Mr. Read, Mr. Cole, Mr. Zolotzeff.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen Maru from Japan:—Mr. H. W. Wakelam, Mr. M. Levin.

Per P. and O. s.s. Namur from London:—Rev. W. Rawley, Mrs. W. Rawley, Miss E. Taylor, Miss Impey, Sister McCord, Rev. S. C. Hanison, Mr. R. Ross, Miss L. Arnold. From Bombay:—Mr. F. R. Erance. From Singapore:—Mr. H. R. Hemstead, Mr. H. S. Wavell.

Per s.s. Shengking from Ningpo:—Mrs. Neild and child, Misses Green, Innocent and Montgomery.

Per s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Misses Mar. Augusta Posey and Gordon, Mr. and Miss Harfin, Messrs. G. H. Lawrence, C. H. Tricker, H. Foo and Ling.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mr. Mossop, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, Mr. A. Landau, Misses McCallum, L. B. Collins, G. Taylor, and W. Wilkinson.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Ngankin for Kiukiang:—Mr. W. L. Zolotzeff. For Hankow:—Miss Johnstone, Messrs. B. Reid and Gilson.

Per s.s. Shantung for Hongkong:—Miss C. E. Clarke, Messrs. Edgecombe, Linder, Shirazee, Magnein and Kahn, and Fifty-seven Indians.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Mongara will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Atlantique will leave the Co.'s jetty at 11.30 a.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carisen	Carlowitz	N G L B I
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	1984	Aus.	Pricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Aug 5	Shantung	China	868	Aus.	Tarabochia	us. Lloyd	C M E W
Feb 8	Hankow	Chienchang	829	Chi.	Kyle	F S N Co	N.S.C.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2687	Ger.	Voerbeak	H. D & Co.	B XIII
Feb 8	Japan	Dalya Maru	1685	Jap	Ioto	M B Co	P W E
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	18	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	9 p.
Feb 6	Japan	Fukuju Maru	1243	Jap.	Kokobu	M B K	C.N.C.W.
Feb 8	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Fukano	N K K	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 28	Japan	Gemini	1966	Br.	Jones	M. B. K.	T T P D
Jan 31	Japan	Glenlogan	3809	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line	B IV
Feb 8	C'wangtao	George	777	Rus	Oral	K M A	S P
Jan 10	Hongkong	Hinchang	1120	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	C M L W
Jan 28	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	Rogers	B. & S.	C Y P W
Jan 28	Foochow	Haiming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Jan 29	Chefoo	Heinchi	911	Chi.	Welks	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W
Feb 7	Hongkong	Hopsang	1889	Fr	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	S H W
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	1608	Br.	Watson	Moller & Co	U S A W
Feb 5	Swatow	Irene	1343	Chi.	Steward	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 3	Hongay	Kaho	987	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & Co.	M B K.W.
Jan 18	Ningpo	Kangtsen	4012	Chi	Ipe	C.M.SN.Co	T K D W
Jan 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Jan 31	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 1	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	Langster	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 7	Hongkong	Kwangsang	3154	Jap.	Yowamoto	N Y K	N.Y.K.W
Feb 7	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1413	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co.	B II
Feb 8	Hankow	Kiangshsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger	Ratke	Meichers	N G L B I
Feb 6	Japan	Mongara	5128	Br.	Lehmann	Meichers	N G L B I
Jan 28	Dalny	Ninjo Maru	270	Jap.	Kawamoto	P & O	S H W
Feb 6	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	Suzuki	Int D W
Feb 7	Hankow	Ngankin	1269	Br.	Wavell	N. S. N Co	N.S.C.W
Jan 31	Dalny	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Hyodo	B. & S.	C N W
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Petersen	N.K.K.	O W S B
Feb 4	C'wangtao	Pakhoi	1227	Br.	Tucker	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Feb 6	Japan	Rokkosan Maru	1148	Jap.	Mayetomi	B. & S.	C N W
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	840	Ger	Artelt	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	444	Aus	Marchollei	M. B. K.	9 p.
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi	Chinese	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Jan 31	Japan	Sodegaura Maru	779	Jap.	Akimoto	S N Co	K N D W
Feb 1	Cruise	Store Nordiske	889	Dan	Pedersen	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Feb 6	C'wangtao	Stavropol	686	Rus.	Boyko	N. T. Co.	8
Feb 6	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	Meathrel	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Feb 7	Japan	Suyehiro Maru	913	Jap.	Aoi	H & S	W T W.
Feb 8	Japan	Szechuen	1862	Br.	Cain	M. B. K.	W W
Jan 17	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	B. & S	H Y P W
Jan 29	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	Westland	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Feb 4	Kobao	Tientsin	1843	Br.	Cogan	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Feb 8	Japan	Tami Maru	2345	Jap.	Ikeda	B. & S	M.B.K.W.
Feb 8	Hongkong	Unde	879	Br.	Hawker	S. OH Co.	I. P. D. W.
Jan 29	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	Smith	A P Co.	11 p
Feb 7	Hankow	Yangshin	1468	Br.	Smith	I. M. & Co	W W
Feb 7	Japan	Yucatan	23.7	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.	N.S.C.W.
				Am.	Paulson	A. T. Co.	10 p

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Monteagle	Feb.	18
Empress of Russia	Mch.	25
Empress of Japan	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	,,	22
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia	May	20
Empress of Japan	June	9
Empress of Asia	,,	17
Monteagle	July	7
Empress of Russia	,,	15
Empress of Japan	Aug.	11

For further information, apply to
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	18	Feb.
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	17	Mar.
,, "CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	11	Apr.
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	6	May
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	3	June
,, "CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	28	June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	10	Feb.
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	6	Mar.
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	4	Apr.
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	23	May
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	20	June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	27	Feb.
,, "CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	26	Mar.

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
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PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM SHANGHAI TO SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Feb. 15th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Aug. 28th., 1916.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all the principal cities of the United States & Canada, also through tickets to Europe.

For further information, rates of passage, etc., Apply to
G. J. PETROCELLI, Agent
'Phone 1886 First Floor, Union Building

News Brevities

At the Royal Asiatic Society meeting on Thursday, February 17, at 5.30 p.m., Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D., will lecture on "The History and Folklore of Old Shanghai." The meeting will be open to the public.

* * *

Four men armed with revolvers entered a Chinese house on Woosung Road, last night and stole $700 worth of jewelry. No shots were fired. All of the men escaped. They are said to have been Cantonese.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Fearn delivered an address, last night, before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild, on the Great American Desert. Stereopticon views of the desert and its inhabitants illustrated the talk.

* * *

A meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Palace Hotel, next Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Tritgins, a visitor in Shanghai, will address the club on contemporary poetry. Her sister, Miss Hammond, will play several selections on the 'cello. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock.

* * *

It has been decided, upon the recommendation of the Engineer of the Municipal Council to carry out the re-lighting of Nanking Road. The proposed lighting consists of 200 c.p. metallic filament lamps suspended on long arm brackets carried on the tramway standards. The lighting at the junction of Chekiang Road will consist of three 400 c.p. metallic filament lamps on each of the traffic islands recently placed at this crossing. The scheme involves the removal of the existing flame arc lamps and the net additional cost will amount to Tls. 2,243 per annum.

* * *

It is reported that Mr. A. D. Trowell, of the Municipal Police, has been commissioned second lieutenant in the 24th Middlesex regiment.

* * *

According to the China Times, the Kiangnan Arsenal, having been ordered by the Department of the Army to manufacture eighteen 12-pounders, the Arsenal has completed the same. It has been decided to try these mountain pieces at the western fort of the Arsenal, from February 10 to 14 and a notification has been issued that the people should not be alarmed by the firing of these guns.

* * *

We are informed by Mr. S. J. Deeks, that the sum of $11,250.94 or its equivalent of £1,074 was realised by the performances of the "Ali Baba" Pantomime, which was in aid of the Allied Wounded at Base Hospitals, Malta. The sale of seats brought in $9,574.70, sweets and programs amounted to $2,609.03, advertisements amounted to $1,035.00, and donations brought in $640.00. The whole expense incurred was $2,607.79, and the whole of the net sum above mentioned will be duly forwarded to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta.

Husband of Grant's Daughter Again Proves a Battle Hero

Prince and Princess Cantacuzene

Petrograd, January 3.—Prince Cantacuzene, husband of the former Julia Grant, daughter of the late Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, has for the second time won promotion for bravery in battle and is now a General on the staff of the Tsar.

The Princess, who is a niece of Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, has charge of a large hospital in Petrograd. Early in the war the Prince, as a Colonel in the Tsar's Cuirasseurs, was severely wounded in the Russian drive into East Prussia and received his first promotion.

Tea As Bad As Cigarettes

(Continued from Page 1)

by utilising every source of information.

Dr. N. Abel Tang, of Shanghai, read a paper on "Chinese Medical Books and Publications." He regretted that Chinese medical men, unless they are conversant with a foreign language, have to depend so much upon mere translations. No time should be lost in producing an official nomenclature of their country. He laid stress on four important points:—Accurate terminology, use of common characters if possible, co-operation with other medical institutions engaged in this work, and funds. Dr. Tang proposed the publication of a Medical Lexicon by the Association.

Dr. J. B. Neal, of Tsinanfu, opened the discussion speaking excellently in Chinese. He agreed with the opinions expressed by Drs. Yui and Tang. He was sure that the question of medical terminology lay more with his Chinese colleagues than with foreign physicians, whose duty was to assist and co-operate rather than determine. Even in the question of funds, they could find a common way. He assured his Chinese colleagues that their work in China was only temporary. They wished only to see medical education firmly established.

Dr. Li, of Peking, as a graduate from Japan, explained the Japanese reasons for the adoption of their terms. Popular Chinese terms are not accurate enough and they must be accurate in medicine above all things. Still much could be done in meeting every one half way. They must also fix a time limit for the publication of such books, the earlier the better.

Dr. Cormack Advises Simplicity

Dr. Cormack, Dean of China Medical College, Peking, laid stress on simplicity, clearness and elegance in the adoption of terms. Many terms were simple but not clear, and mere translations of tones might be convenient but not elegant. He suggested that sometimes simplicity should be sacrificed for accuracy, especially in a scientific subject like medicine. He instanced nerve, which could be translated in Chinese as "brain thread" and not brain tendon.

Dr. Wang, of Changsha, said that they could not afford to overlook public opinion. They could do nothing unless the leaders of education, etc. approved. The Missionary and National Associations should unite with the well organised Kiangsu Educational Association to come to a decision, and petition jointly to the Central Government.

Dr. McAll said that modern medical education may be compared to an infant, which will grow, and the proper steps should be taken now for its development.

Dr. Venable of Kashing, President of the Medical Missionary Association, gave a word of welcome to the Conference.

This session is particularly interesting, for all the speeches, including those of the foreign doctors, were made in mandarin. The Commissioner of Public Health in Nanking, Mr. Wang, was also present, a fact to which the President referred.

In the afternoon the delegates were entertained by the Red Cross Society and the Harvard Medical School at Siccawei.

Last night the doctors were guests at another banquet. It is hoped that they will not be called on to treat each other for indigestion.

The subject of the meeting this morning will be The Standard of Medical Practitioners.

Rebels in Yunnan Are Threatened

(Continued from Page 1)

on February 4. The Government troops are now advancing against the Yunnan forces from three routes, namely Luchowfu, Hsuchowfu and Pinshan and the Government troops are in a favorable position. The army and the people are safe and peaceful.

Rebels Occupy Mengtseyu

A telegram from General Chou Chun, the Military Governor at Chungking:—Chao Chin-yun, a Commander of a battalion of this Division, wired on February 5th that about 300 of the enemy had occupied a place called Mengtseyu, about 20 Chinese miles from Yungchang, with the intention to capture Yungchang. Therefore, we attacked the enemy by advancing from Yungchang on February 4 and pursued them up to Huangniah.

The enemy who occupied Lungchong with the local bandits advanced and tried to fight us but we attacked them and killed several dozens and the rest of the enemy fled. We advanced in the morning of the 5th, entered Lungchang and issued notifications to the natives about the restoration of the town.

At the same time, we searched for the remnant of the enemy so as to root them all out. However, as we reached here at an early date, the enemy had no time to loot the town and the magistrate of the district has not suffered.

The telegraphic line between Chungking and Chengtu is now restored. We are now able to protect the route between Tseliutsing and Suchow and also the town of Yungchwan and its neighborhood so as to give facilities for the advance of the government troops between Luchowfu and Chungking.

Obituary

Commander G. Jephson

Reuter's Service

Nice, February 8.—The death is reported of Commander George Jephson.

TEUTON TEACHING THE TURK

Hopes to Establish German Model in Ottoman Empire

Turkish farmers and business men must be taught to follow the German model if the German capital invested in the Ottoman Empire is to bring the rich reward, in an economic and political sense, which is hoped for by the German preponents of a permanent alliance with Turkey, says an article in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt of Nov. 27. The Fremdenblatt says:

"As much as financial criticism was justified in warning against the exaggerated investment of German capital in the Orient, it never asserted that German high finance should not follow a far-reaching and world embracing policy in that region. This far-reaching policy will surely bear ripe fruit in the future, but only on condition that we go to work with the necessary caution.

"That the Orient does not permit hurry-up business methods was recently admitted by Director Gutmann of the German Orient Bank, in a talk on Turkey to the German Asiatic Society, in Berlin. When, as a consequence of the great military successes in the Balkans, we talk of a fertilization of Turkey, and especially Turkey in Asia Minor, through German capital, we must hold our wishes in check a little, because Turkey is still an agricultural country with conservative economic ways. This is shown by the comparatively small success of the agricultural credit system up to the present. If this had worked out better, it certainly would have influenced the Turkish tax and credit systems in a favorable manner.

"The German Palestine Bank, the Deutsche Bank, and the German Orient Bank have established a line of branches in Turkey, and although the French Ottoman Bank still has more agencies, the influence of its capital is far behind that of the German banks in the Orient. Great economic problems are still to be solved. Besides, there is a practical system of good roads to be built, ports are to be developed, and industry, which is still very primitive and defective, is to be promoted.

"There is no question but that, with a sensible system of giving credit, the investments may be made lucrative and that this economically new country may be turned gradually into a land with a modern political-economic system. This would benefit the finances of the Turkish Government, in which we are not inconsiderably interested, although not to the same degree as France. During this process of carrying German economic influence into Turkey, the people must never be allowed to lose the feeling of being masters in their own house. But the Turk should make himself more daptable to modern commercial thought by learning the business from the ground up in good German business houses and factories. Thus mutual understanding will be promoted and the feeling developed that the economic relations between Germany and Turkey are based on reciprocity."

WHAT WAR COSTS RUSSIA

Provincial Councils Spend $345,000,000 In Care of Wounded

Petrograd, December 27, (via London.)—The financial statement covering the operations of the Federation of Provincial Councils for the care of the sick and wounded, from the beginning of the war to December 15, has just been published and has brought to the notice of the Russian public for the first time the enormous extent of these activities. The total turnover amounted to 691,199,156 rubles, (about $345,000,000.)

The Federation of Municipal Councils has not yet brought its balance sheet up to date, but in the first year of the war expended 32,094,000 rubles, ($16,000,000.) The combined expenditures of both federations for all purposes up to the present time greatly exceded 750,000,000 rubles, $375,000,00.)

Both federations have a large share in the work of equipment of the army. The provincial councils correspond to the State and County Governments. The federations were organized at a meeting of the representatives of the forty-two provincial councils and of the municipal councils throughout the empire held at Moscow about the middle of August, 1914. Their first effort was directed at organizing the hospitals, for which purpose special committees were chosen from all the districts of the forty-two provinces and all the important towns of the empire, working under the federations.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

GLOBE BRAND STERILIZED MILK

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Norway

Absolutely Pure and Best in the market.

Sole Agent,

O. THORESEN.

10 The Bund Tel. 1881

YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT !!!

DO you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

驗眼配鏡

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.

69, Nanking Road *Telephone No. 1242*

THE CHINA PRESS

'Is printed on paper bought from

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road

NOTICE

The Firm of

WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to new premises

No. A133, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thurd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thurd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.06
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.01	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	9.15	2.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.23	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	62	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.00	193	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr. 8.08	14.38
9.48	15.08	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep. 7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES						STATIONS	TIMES					
	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.		1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	10 58	3.26	4.18
Ka Shai		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Chang An		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40			9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Chang An	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56				10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shai	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09			9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Shanghai South ... arr.	10 02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40			11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48		9.19				5.33	
	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00		9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
	8.21				3.46		Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.23	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.N. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanziang..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.30	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.32		4.54	7.00	
arr. / dep.	9.40		11.34	12.42	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW .. dep.	9.50		11.44		2.46	5.50		1.10
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
	12.55	8.08	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr. / dep.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING ..arr.	2.04	11.00	6.15		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NANKING .. dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr. / dep.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	9.46
	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.50	
	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.09
	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.16
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr. / dep.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nanziang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

Miles.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Miles.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom 134-135A, Szechuen Road,

ON

Saturday, the 12th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

Drawing room Suites, Dining room Suites, Bed room Suites, Central Table, Bookcases, Roll-top Desks, Ladies' Desks, Office Chairs, Single and Double office Files, Jardinieres, Silver Cabinets, Brass Fenders and Coal Scuttles, Fancy Vases, Tientsin Carpets, and a few lots of E.P. Ware, such as Forks, Knives, Spoons, etc., etc.

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within the Residence

No 12a, Keeble Gardens

(near Hongkew Park)

On Tuesday, 15th February, 1916

Commencing at 10.30 a.m.

The whole of the

Substantial and Superior Household Furniture

Contained therein, comprising:

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Card Table, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Fire Fender, Coal Box, Pictures, Side Board, Cellarettes, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Jardinieres, Book Case, Table Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert Service, Tea Crockery, Glass Ware, Good E. P. Ware and Cutlery, Brass Incense Burner and Ornaments, Bedroom Suites complete, Dressing Table with Bevelled Mirror, Chest of Drawers, Wash-stands, Mirror Door Wardrobes, Toilet Sets, Single Bedsteads, Curtains, Carpets, etc., etc.

and

One Cabinet Singer Sewing Machine.

Electric Fittings.

And a long line of useful Sundries.

On view Saturday and Sunday, when Catalogues will be ready.

8713

GEN. FRENCH'S RECALL

British Official Says Canadians' Complaints Led to It

An official of the British Government, who has been connected with the work of the War Department in England and France since the beginning of the war, gave some details of conditions on the western firing line, including the assertion that Canadian influence was responsible for the recalling of Sir John French, to a New York Times man in New York recently.

There is no prospect of any drive being made in France by the Allies or by the Germans this Winter, he says, because the armies have reached a deadlock.

"When the English or French artillery opens a bombardment the enemy knows by the caliber of the guns and the shells used that an attack will follow the shooting," he said. "Consequently, when the barbed wire entanglements of the first line-trenches have been destroyed by the shells, the Germans fall back after laying mines, so that when our chaps rush in they are all blown up. If they are not mined a charge is made from the first line to the second line trenches, and then the machine guns get in their deadly work, as the rifles are very little used. The same thing occurs when the Germans attack the trenches of the Allies, and to make another drive under present conditions would mean an enormods loss of life without any tangible results.

"The fighting now is expected from Russia along the German frontier, as Russia is well equipped now with artillery and ammunition and her troops can stand the cold. I understand that the Germans are losing a great number of men through the severity of the weather around Riga.

"The Allies will make no land attempt to drive the Germans out of Belgium, as they are too securely intrenched. The warships will probably shell the coast towns beteeen Zeebrugge and Ostend from time to time.

"The trouble between Sir John French and the War Office in London began with the battle of Neuve Chapelle last April, when the Canadians demanded the recall of General Smith-Dorrien becausp he arrived too late with the reinforcements and their men were cut to pieces.

"Smith-Dorrien refused to take the blame, and told Lord Kitchener that t was French's fault and not his. Smith-Dorrien was retired, and has been using all the influence he could bring to bear in the War Office against French, who got into hot water later with Kitchener over the shrapnel controversy. The fact that the Secretary of War insisted on sticking to shrapnel, which did not remove the barbed wire entanglements, instead of ordering high explosives demanded by the artillery experts in the field through Sir John French, is being used as a lever to have Kitchener retired now, but he is too strong with the public for that to go through. His duties will be curtailed very much during the next three months and will be given over to younger men.

"After the row with Kitchener, because he sent for The Times military correspondent to visit him, French was reprimanded for entertaining a well-known Irish peeress at his headquarters, which was the subject of the attack made on the General Staff in the House of Lords by Lord St. Davids. There is one thing to be said about French—that he was always up and at his desk at 6 in the morning, no matter what the weather might be.

"When I left London two weeks ago there was no anxiety on the part of the Government regarding any German attack on the Suez Canal, because the enemy has seen what has happened to the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula through lack of water in a hot, dry climate, and the 140 miles march across the desert from the border of Palestine to the canal would be far worse."

ECLIPSES FORD BONUS PLAN

Detroit Company to Give Millions for More Than 5,000 Employes

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 27.—A wage bonus and general welfare system eclipsing the famous $5 a day policy of Henry Ford is to be put into effect Jan. 1 by the Timken Detroit Axle Company, one of the most prosperous subsidiary enterprises in the automobile industry. This was announced to the 5,000-odd employes at the company's Detroit plant today.

Though details of the plan were not made public, it is known that the munificence of the company will take concrete form, not only with generous wage increases, but in various developments of social welfare work and rewards for efficiency. The aggregate increased expenditure made necessary by the plan, it is stated, will run into millions annually.

The Timken plants, which repeatedly have been enlarged, have been running twenty-four hours daily.

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co.

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our offices and godown to 73, Szechuen Road, in the building adjoining the Noel, Murray Auction Rooms.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Wine Merchants

Telephone 2021

73, Szechuen Road

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Willard

Keeping Busy

Since people have learned how much Willard Service means towards good starting and lighting, we haven't much time for loafing.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.

HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods

Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private.

Broadway

(Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai.)

Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"

Lyceum Theatre

SATURDAY, 26th and TUESDAY, 29th FEBRUARY

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT

by

MADAME DINA VAN BRANDT

Prima-Donna (Colarateur Soprano)

The Great Russian Singer

Who has made a tremendous success in Petrograd, London, Paris, Milan, etc.

Booking at Moutrie's from

Thursday, Feb. 10th, at 8 a.m.

Prices: Boxes $25.00; Dress Circle and Stalls $5.00; Pit $3.00; Gallery $1.50

8687

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to notify the public that on and from the third of February, 1916, all contracts for goods, as well as receipts and payments of money, etc., will be signed by him, or stamped with his seal, as proof of authenticity.

The undersigned will not recognize, or be responsible for, any contracts made, or business transacted by unauthorized persons in his name.

Yeh Mei-ching,
Proprietor of
M. Ching Chong Iron Company
(號鐵昌慶)
Shanghai.

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to notify the public that on and from the third of February, 1916, all contracts for goods, as well as receipts and payments of money, etc., will be signed by him, or stamped with his seal, as proof of authenticity.

The undersigned will not recognize, or be responsible for, any contracts made, or business transacted by unauthorized persons in his name.

Yeh Mei-ching,
Proprietor of
Sam Joe and Company,
Shanghai.

8684

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Customs Notification

No. 844

The Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Saturday, the 12th February, the day fixed by the Government as a Commemoration Day.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 8th February, 1916

8700

COMMON SENSE CORSETRY

Is the predominant feature of the W.B. Nuform models for 1916

Just arrived per s.s. "INDRA"

W.B. NUFORM H.

For Slender and Average figures; Bust very low; Hips very long; Back 19 inches; Wear-defying Coutil; Lace trimmed; Hose supporters; SIZES 19 to 28.

W.B. NUFORM H.H.

For well developed and stout figures; modish lines produce graceful, youthful effect; Bust roomy and low; Abdominal support clasp, Durable Coutil; 2 prs. Hose supporters; sizes 25 to 32.

H. G. HILL & Co.

(Telephone 2240)

129, North Soochow Road, near General Hospital.

NEWLY OPENED

MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,

17, Nanking Road

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8654

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8690

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1333

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, young German girl as nurse for two children, 9 and 2 years old. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

8711

CAPABLE bookkeeper and correspondent (neutral), leaving for home about end April, seeks employment till then. Moderate remuneration. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

8660

POSITION WANTED, by Hawaiian, as godown-keeper, watchman or cook, with 38 years experience. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

8698

LADY STENOGRAPHER (Neutral) at present employed, open for engagement after the 15th. Recommended by employers. Reply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.

8706

WANTED POSITION of trust by a gentleman, who will be at liberty to take up a new billet in April. Especially adapted for the managership of a commercial firm. Fifteen years with one of the largest import and export houses in Singapore. Ready to invest $10,000 in a proved paying concern. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

8661

A YOUNG, smart, and quiet, educated Chinese gentleman, with experience in import and export Co., wants to be a compradore for American products. Please apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.

8697-F-13

ACCOUNTANT (European) wants to keep books after office hours. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

8682

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED to rent, a comfortable suite of well-furnished rooms, central location, including one large drawing room, one large bedroom (or two small bedrooms) and bath. Excellent opportunity for anyone intending to leave Shanghai within the very near future, and wishing to retain quarters, to have same well cared for during absence. Advertiser can satisfy as to responsibility. Reply with particulars as to terms etc., to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

8715

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

'FRISCO business-man, leaving for San Francisco, would like to hear from firms anxious to be represented in America, or to receive agencies of American firms. Apply at once to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

8694-F-10

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS WITH BOARD BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

8251 **Telephone 3482**

TO LET, a large front room with verandah, suitable for bachelor; 328, Avenue Joffre. Table boarders are also desired.

8704

ZU vermieten bei famelie im Central der Stadt ein freundliches zimmer mit voller pension. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

8696-F-15

TO LET, in private German family, one well-furnished bedroom, with bathroom and verandah attached, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

8707

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Also smaller room. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

8665

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8656

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO SUB-LET, from March, 4-roomed-house, 2 attic rooms, servants' quarters and electric light. French-town, 10 minutes walk from Race Course. Rent Tls. 40 per month. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

8712-F-12

TO LET, at once, unfurnished house, six rooms, with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8465 e.o.d.

TO SUBLET, in April, a 4-roomed house, with attics and servants' quarters, tennis lawn, gas and electric light. Hot and cold water, Hongkew district. Rent Tls. 65 per month. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

8703-F-10

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN LADY wishes to give lessons in German language. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

8704-F-13

Exchange and Mart

GEYSER FOR SALE, used only nine months. Please apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

8708-F-11

WANTED to buy, one first-class horse or pony for heavyweight, also one second-hand brougham for China pony. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

8710-F-16

WANTED, One American safe, small size. State price, condition and size. Combination preferred. Reply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

8706

WANTED, two telephone shares. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

8714

WANTED, One, two, or four-seated motor car, in good condition. State lowest possible price as I am limited in amount authorized to purchase same. Must be cheap. Reply to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS.

8706

WANTED, a second-hand perambulator; must be in good condition. Particulars to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS.

8702